land and Latamas Route.
nd after Monday April 12 the STR. TRAVELER
ave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock, foot of
St., every day at 7 P. M., for Latamas. Returning
ave Latamas at 4 A. M. for Portland, calling at Vancouver,
s and all intermediate landings. For freight or
e apply at dock or on board.
W. S. HUGHANS, Master.

amette Steamboat Co's Str's
NOMAH and CALLIOPE Capt. W. H. Fogg
E. Sultzman) leave Portland daily at 2 P. M.
feet of Alder st., south side, for Vancouver,
Landing, Lacamas, Washougal, Vann's Land-
the River.

For Tillamook.
AMER A. B. FIELD, JOHN GABRIELSEN
ssier, will make regular trips from Astoria
ver reaching Tillamook Bay. Passengers for Astoria to Tillamook,
trip $7.50. Ship freight to Tillamook, $2 per ton. Ship freight to Astoria, $1 per ton. Cabin passage to Astoria, $2.50. Steerage passage to Astoria, $1.50. Ship freight to Astoria, $1 per ton. Cabin passage to Astoria, $2.50. Steerage passage to Astoria, $1.50.
A. B. Field, Astoria. Mail ship-
Co., Portland. Mail ship-

Couver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE of VANCOUVER,
Thos. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Van-
at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight
apply on board at foot of Morrison street.
WINO for week to 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STR. "GEN. MILES"
leave Astoria on Friday, June 25th,
FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.
[illegible]

or Astoria---Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
AVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURS
at 8 A. M. and Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning,
Astoria, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5 P. M.
connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to
nections at Portland with O. & C. and Wasatch
Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern
trains.
SCOTT, Pres't. A. SEELY, Agent; Portland.
Telephone No. 87.

gon R'y & Navigation Co.
E ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.
ough tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable
nation can be obtained only at
ASH STREET WHARF.
for the East leaves Ash street every day at 8
in from the East arrives at 10:00 A. M.
linan Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul,
ul Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made
orth Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at
western terminus.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
[illegible] PORTLAND. PROMISAN FRANCISCO.
ng at 12 Midnight, Leaving Spear st. wharf at
as follows: 10 A.M., as follows:
Friday ..... Oregon, Thursday, June 3
Wednesday, June 9 Columbia, Tuesday, June 8
Monday, June 14 State, Sunday ..... June 13
Saturday ..... June 19 Oregon, Friday ..... June 18
Thursday ..... June 24 Columbia, Wednesday, June 23
Tuesday, June 29 State, Monday ..... June 28
Sunday ..... July 4 Oregon, Saturday ..... July 3
every fifth day thereafter until further notice.
Company reserves the right to change steamer
ling days.

To Astoria.
& Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf
and daily (except Sunday) at 8 A. M.
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.
TE PORTLAND 7 A. M. daily except Sundays,
WILLAMETTE RIVER
ns leave Portland at 6 A. M. Mondays, Thursdays
orvallis and way points; returning, leave Corvallis
days and Fridays. Boats leave Portland at 7 A.M.
ay, Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton and way
s, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
A. L. MAKWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. I. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

REAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Pacific Railroad
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph,
chison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Her-
ton, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis,
Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all
points south and southeast.
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
E NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
IS the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals $1),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
over the Mountains and Oregon Points:
To The East
A ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid
change of cars.
ve Portland at 1 P. M. daily; arrive at Minne-
is or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
in leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive
Tacoma 5:15 P. M., connecting with O.'s boats for
nts on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

ERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
d Connections..... Time 74 Hours.
to San Francisco $35; to Sacramento $30
ss connections made at Ashland with stages of
alifornia, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
WEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
and..... 7:30 A. M. Ashland..... 6:15 P. M.
nd..... 6:20 P. M. Portland..... 4:25 A. M.
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
and..... 4:00 P. M. Lebanon..... 9:25 A. M.
ion..... 4:45 A. M. Portland..... 10:45 A. M.
PAC. Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland
Ashland.
C. & G. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the
ar trains on the East Side Div. from foot of P. St.
West Side Division.
WEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
and..... 9:05 A. M. Corvallis..... 4:30 P. M.
nd..... 9:30 A. M. Portland..... 4:20 P. M.
Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
and..... 5:00 P. M. McMinnville..... 9:30 A. M.
nnville..... 5:45 A. M. Portland..... 8:30 P. M.
all tickets for sale and baggage checked at com-
up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets.
ts for principal points in California can only be
ed and baggage checked at company's office,
corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
ight will not be received for shipment after
P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions
KOEHLER, R. P. ROGERS,
Manager. G. F. & P. Agt.

LAMETTE VALLEY TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA YAQUINA.
TRAINS
Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, A.M.
Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 4 P.M.
THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA
SAILS
[illegible] FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
[illegible] June 5
[illegible] June 13
[illegible] June 21
[illegible] June 29
Company reserves the right to change sailing
and Freight at reduced and moderate rates.
ER BOATS on the Willamette connect at Corvallis
further information apply to
C. H. CHURCHILL, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

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O'SHEA BROS.,
olesale Butchers & Packers
d Retail Dealers in all Kinds of Meats
Special attention given to supplying ships.
No. 89 and 94 Central Market, Portland.
PACIFIC MARKET.
SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
ERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL
KINDS OF MEATS.
Corner Third and Ash Streets.
A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
olesale Butcher and Packer
cial attention paid to supplying ships.
est cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

$30,000 WORTH OF
Eggs, Bagles, Spring Wagons, etc.
to be sold before July 1, at prices
delivered in the market. We are
for Prices for First-class Work
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NORTH PACIFIC MFG. CO.
Twenty-Second and Thurs.
W. JACKSON & CO., Pro'rs.
The Best Company for the Policy Holder
now Engaged in the Business of
Life Insurance."
which is the testimony of a representative
man as to the MARKED SUPERIORITY
of the
Northwestern Mutual
Life Insurance Co.
long experience in the leading life
companies.
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rance furnishes life insurance at cost
below any other company. This is due
the character, location and management of
purely Mutual—(no stockholders or
capital).
Western Interest Rates - The
st company in the West.
Low Death Rate—Lowest average
years of any company in the United
ere are the elements which enable her
as she has done for many years, the
dividends, and which lead the policy-
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"THE BEST COMPANY."
enty-eight years (18 in Oregon) of
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details, including experience of the
business men of the northwest for
years past, furnished by
DAVIS & REED, Gen'l Agents,
164 Stark st., Portland, Or.
SAVE YOUR BUTTER
BY PACKING IT IN
PEORIA (Ill.) STONEWARE.
Stoneware is entirely different from the
ordinary Stoneware, and is made by only
one pottery in the United States.
CRACKS CLAIMED, perfect in shape, and absolutely
grease and ANTI PROOF.
Every package stamped PEORIA POTTERY
CO. INSIST ON HAVING NO OTHER.
For sale by all first class dealers,
CHAS. HEGELE & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
KERN'S BLOCK, PORTLAND.
Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
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WATER CONSUMERS.
WATER SPRINKLING NOT ALLOWED UNDER any circumstances. The use of water for sprinkling, except between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M. Persons found to violate this rule will be charged double the amount of water so used, and two dollars additional for the use of the same.
It is hereby given that those who violate the above rule, after this notice, will be disconnected and the water ordered.
PORTLAND WATER CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
T. LYON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Consignments taken at low rates. 124 Front st. 4jelm
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T. BATES, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and produce dealer, 120 Front street.
CREAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland
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JOHN A. LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCER, 106 Front, First and D sts., Portland, Or.
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ALEX. BAIRD'S TUNES AND REPAIRS Pianos and organs. Leave orders at P. O. box 503 or at the residence and shop 174 Sixth st., cor. Hoyt, Portland, Oregon. 2jan84
C. H. DALE—CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. Analyses made of all substances. 106 First street, Portland.
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WARMAN & SADLER, HARNESS, SADDLERY, Leather & Findings, Portland, Or.
WM. BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., Manufacturers of Shoe Findings, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Dressings, Etc.
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THOMAS & WOLFE, MACHINISTS, CORNER of Front and Jefferson streets, Portland, Or. Repairing of steamboat work, doors, railings, iron and brass work, machinery of all descriptions; planing and turning to order.
PORTLAND SODA WORKS.
STEPHENS & STURGIS, 21 AND 23 OAK ST., Manufacturers of Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Lemon Soda, Champagne Cider, Cream Soda, Vichy and Mineral Water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.
ART DECORATION.
ALLEN & CO., THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE Wall Paper and Art Decorators in the Northwest. Painting and artistic work in all of its branches. 1jan
NEW CASH MANUFACTORY.
C. H. WILKINSON & CO. 102 FRONT ST. Manufacturers of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Also Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods. 1jan
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WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of Proprietary Medicines. Portland, Or. 1jan
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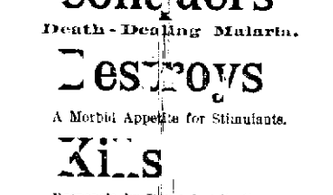
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104 First St.....Portland, Or.
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Are used throughout the world. The SAFEST, BEST and most ECONOMICAL. Adopted IN PORTLAND
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Odd Fellows' Hall Association, U. S. Appraiser's Stores (3), Hobbs, Wall & Co. (4), H. Levi & Co., J. A. Folger & Co., "Silver State Hotel," Michaels & Walls (8), W. S. Moburt, "Helvetia Building" (4), Bank of Sedan, Safe Deposit Co., Col. Branhope (11), etc.
Water at greatly reduced rates furnished for hydraulic purposes. Inquire of
H. G. WHITEHOUSE,
20jan1 Portland Water Co.'s Office.
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SITUATED SIXTY MILES EAST OF EUGENE City, near the McKenzie river. Temperature of water, 165 degrees. Cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all other diseases except Consumption. Good accommodations furnished. Steam Baths, Tub Baths and Swimming Pool. Board and lodging, including use of water, baths and swimming pool, $7 per day. Campers, with use of water, $1.50 per day. $5.00 each person. Hacks leave Baker's Hotel, Eugene, for Springs Wednesday mornings. Fare $3.
PETER BENNEY, Prop'r Foley Hot Springs.
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THIS GREAT HEALTH & PLEASURE RESORT now open for the reception of guests. Situated two miles south of Innes, Or., on the O. & C. R. R. HOT OR COLD BATHS at all times.
Plenty of Game, Good Fishing and Amusements For Pleasure-Seekers.
INVALIDS suffering with Catarrh, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague and Skin Diseases are specially cured. For particulars write
W. A. PERKINS, Druggist, Elmira, Or.
SLAB WOOD.
Orders left either at the mill or the office, corner Second and G sts., promptly attended to.
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Peruvian Bitters
Conquers
Death-Dealing Malaria.
Destroys
A Morbid Appetite for Stimulants.
Kills
Dyspepsia by Removing its Cause.
Restores
Health and Consequent Happiness.
For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.
CHAS. KOHN & CO., Agents,
44 Front st., Portland, Or.
PILES! PILES! PILES!
Sure cure for blind, bleeding, and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using this wonderful Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted by our Agent.
Sold by Druggists sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c and $1 00 per box.
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VOL. 26.—NO. 8143. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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And in the muscles of the neck and shoulder, usually most violent after nightfall, are among the cheerful manifestations of neuralgia. It is an affection of the nerve intensified by a cold. Repose, bracing with it a cessation of pain, is induced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which is a fine nerve tonic and tranquilizer. It is also a reliable means of checking rheumatism and gout. These maladies have always more or less to do with the kidneys that, when inactive, fail to throw off the impurities which engender them. The Bitters can be relied upon to renew a healthy and purifying action of the renal organs. Besides this, it gives tone to the stomach, liver and bowels, and enriches the circulation. Appetite and sleep both profit by it, and it is a well-accredited means of fortifying the system against malaria. It hastens the recovery of strength by convalescents, mitigates the infirmities of age, and lends the constitutionally feeble

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SCREEN DOORS AND SASH.
Ready for sizes in stock; odd sizes made to order.
F. E. BEACH & CO.
LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND
CATTLE WASH.
Mixes with Cold Water.
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
16 North Front St., Portland, Or.,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho Montana and Dakota.
SMOKE
"The Vaquero,"
"Estanella,"
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AND THE
First-Class White Labor Union Cigars,
MANUFACTURED BY
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80 North Front St., Portland, Or.
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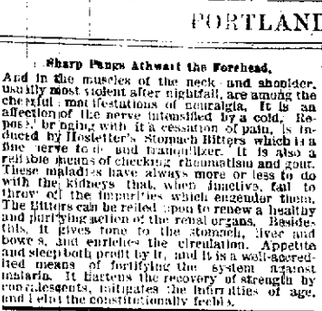
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THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO.
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68 and 70 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS
KOCH'S EXTRACT
THE WONDER OF HEALING!
Subdues Inflammation,
Controls Hemorrhages.
FOR PILES, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA, TOOTHACHE, BRUISES, WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, SORES, BURNS, SORE EYES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Used Internally and Externally. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.
REFUSE COUNTERFEITS AND SUBSTITUTES.
CAUTION.—Pond's Extract is sold only in bottles with the name blown in the glass and enclosed in buff-colored wrappers with our trade-mark thereon. Insist on having Pond's Extract. Sold everywhere.
Pond's Extract Co., 76 5th Ave., New York.

WILL CERTAINLY Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all druggists.
Caution!—Counterfeit preparations bearing similar names, having the words "Red Star" blown in bottles, or with Circulars containing the words "Red Star," are base imitations. Genuine has our Trade Mark, a Red Star, and the signature of "L. HUBBARD" on the wrapper.
L. HUBBARD. G. L. HUBBARD.
HIBBARD BROS.,
Successors to G. L. Hibbard & Co.
Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND DEALERS IN
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
151 Front St., bet. Washington and Alder, Portland, Or. 5jelm
LA PALOMA
KEY WEST CIGARS
ARE FINE.
TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes Two Appropriation Bills.

PARTISAN DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Adverse Report on the Resolution to Restore the Wool Tariff of 1867—Appeals for Oleomargarine—Capital Notes.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Almost immediately after the opening of the Senate Edmunds moved an executive session, but decided to at request for the transaction of morning business.

Dawes presented a memorial of the Massachusetts legislature, which was read. The memorial recited that the general public of Massachusetts views with deep concern recent interferences of the government of Canada with the rights of fishermen of the United States, and urges congress to secure immediate relief of that class of citizens.

Hoar remarked that there was a very natural feeling of uneasiness on the part of fishermen of Massachusetts over the present conduct of the Canadian government. They was sure, however, that the commission of foreign relations would duly advise and consider in regard to the necessity of preserving the honor and dignity of the United States and the rights of its citizens. There was no class of our citizens whose wrongs would excite in the Senate more profound sympathy and desire for redress than those of American sailors. How was this to be done, under the head of the Junior Senator from Maine (Hale), who, he supposed, knew as much about this subject as any man in the United States, everything that legislation could accomplish would be accomplished to maintain the position of the United States in this connection. Hoar wished, however, to add that in his judgment it would be necessary to enlarge somewhat the scope of legislation already adopted in the form of an amendment to the shipping bill, to put it in the power of the president when common privileges were denied to United States vessels in foreign ports, to retaliate.

The senate, at 12:30 P. M., went into executive session.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

At 1:15 the doors opened and on motion of Dolph the senate decided to take up the house bill providing for the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts.

Wilson, of Iowa, obtained leave, pending the regular order, to address the senate on the bill changing the rate of postage on fourth-class mail matter. Wilson gave way, however, for consideration of the invalid pension appropriation bill, reported by Logan, and it was at once passed by the senate, as reported from the senate committee on appropriations.

The military appropriation bill was then taken up, and on passage of the bill Plumb called for the yeas and nays. He said he would vote against all appropriations for West Point academy till such time as a change was made in the law which would allow at least one-half of the appointments to any army vacancies to be made from civil life. He believed that in the exclusiveness which we were creating in the army we were looking up an aristocratic and unrepublican institution which would some day return to plague us. The yeas and nays resulted yeas 42, nays 4. The nays were the Public, Plumb, Teller and Wilson of Iowa. The bill was passed as reported from the appropriation committee.

NO ACTION.

The senate then proceeded to consideration of the unfinished business, being the timber-culture and desert land bill, but on motion of Plumb the senate proceeded to consider the house bill by substituting the provisions of the Senate bill.

Hair offered an amendment providing, in effect to defer, funds, etc., on the expenditure of $10,000 for the improvements the government shall part with title, and that mode of the lands should be held in larger bodies than 640 acres in single ownership.

Ingalls said that by postponing the time when our supply of arable public lands should be exhausted we would postpone the time of being brought face to face with the consideration whether we should restrict immigration, or that other and more dangerous consideration, whether we should enter on a new career of conquest, for the purpose of acquiring in the North or in the South new territory over which our surplus population might spread.

Plumb did not agree that there had been such gross frauds as had been generally supposed with regard to desert lands or any other form of public lands.

After further debate the senate adjourned, without action on the bill or the pending amendment.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The senate has rejected the nominations of John C. Sheills, of Michigan, to be clerk of the office of the supreme court of Arizona, and Abraham Ross, to be postmaster at Vinton, Ia. The following nominations were confirmed: David L. Hawkins, of Missouri, to be assistant secretary of the interior; S. Hull, register of the land office at Shasta, Cal.; W. Foxen, register of the land office at Detroit, Mich.; J. Priest, collector of customs at Yaquina, Oregon; A. P. Swineford, of Michigan, governor of Alaska; H. F. Wild, assessor at Boise City, I. T.; J. R. Wingfield, consul at San Jose, Costa Rica; L. J. Dupree, consul at San Salvador; H. Gollman, consul at Jerusalem; F. H. Allen, pension agent at San Francisco; G. W. Cook, pension agent at Topeka, Kan.; J. H. Voorhees, surveyor of customs, Denver. Also the following post masters: Joseph C. Hendrix, Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. G. Forshay, Peekskill, N. Y.; J. V. Lauer, Evansville, Ind.; W. P. Hale, Peru, Ind.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—On motion of Throckmorton, of Texas, the senate bill was passed authorizing the Dennison & Witchita railroad company to construct a road through the Indian territory.

Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, reported adversely resolutions by Grosvenor, of Ohio, declaring in favor of restoration of the wool tariff of 1867 and expressing the sense of congress as adverse to any reduction in the present wool tariff. They were laid upon the table.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

A PARTISAN DEBATE.

The clause relating to the pension office gave rise to the usual discussion as to partisan methods employed in the conduct of that bureau by the present and previous administrations. That a long and at times amusing discussion ensued as to the number of democrats and republicans respectively who entered the Union army at the beginning of the war. Finally the discussion was closed with a speech by Curtin, in which he appealed to the house to proceed to business, as he quit fighting the war over again.

The salary of the commissioner of patents was fixed at $4000 instead of $5000, as recommended by the bill.

Cannon, of Illinois, offered an amendment which, after a short debate, was agreed to, increasing the appropriation for the bureau of labor in the aggregate $20,610, so as to make the appropriations equal the estimates of the commissioner of labor.

Cabell, of Virginia, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, reducing from $250,000 to $180,000 the appropriations for expenses of agents, surveyors, gaugers and storekeepers of the bureau of internal revenue.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. Amendments agreed to in committee, increasing the compensation of the assistant treasurers at Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and San Francisco were rejected by the house. The other amendments were agreed to, in gross, and the bill was passed.

EVEN SO SESSION.

At its evening session the house made some progress in the work of clearing the private calendar of a number of measures, passing twenty-five bills of a private character, among them being the senate bill granting the franking privilege to the widow of Gen. Grant, and the house bill for relief of survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette and widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas. The house then adjourned.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Adverse Report Against Restoring the Duty of 1867.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In referring to the house adversely Representative Grosvenor's resolution providing for restoration of the tariff of 1867 upon wool, the committee on ways and means submit that the duty upon imported wool as proved, by testimony derived from experience to be injurious to all classes and beneficial to none. It drives from our markets many kinds of wool not raised here, but indispensable to the successful manufacture of woolen goods, gives the European manufacturer exclusive use of these wools, and therefore a monopoly of goods made of them, and consequently of the markets of the world. It confines the American manufacturers to a restricted choice of materials, and so to production of a limited class of goods, with which the home market is periodically glutted. It makes it impossible for our manufacturers to export woolen goods, and by rendering them to the home market leads to ruinous fluctuations in prices, resulting in the frequent closing of mills and their sales at a disastrous sacrifice. It cripples the chief customers of the wool growers, so seriously that the market for wool is periodically in an unhealthy condition. It prevents home manufacturers from buying foreign wools, which could be used in mixing with American wools, and thus lessens the demand for American wool instead of increasing it. The committee therefore recommend that the resolution lay on the table, but that a report of bills written by Philadelphia should be given to the duty on wool be repealed, and duties on woolen manufactures be reduced to at least an equal extent."

AN OLEOMARGARINE OPINION.

The adverse report of the committee upon Weber's resolution declaring against any reduction of the duty on wool is based upon a letter written to the chairman by John Q. Smith, formerly member of congress from Ohio, and at present commissioner of Indian affairs. Mr. Smith confines severely upon a letter written by the secretary of the treasury by the wool growers' committee of Ohio, purporting to represent the wool growers, in which they strongly favor restoration of the duty of 1867. Smith says: "They are not satisfied openly to assume and publicly to declare that the legislation of this country is, if possible, to be controlled by a combination of two selfish interests (wool growers and wool manufacturers); that the committee is utterly indifferent to the pretense that it is laboring to secure the prosperity of American industries, is made manifest by its open and bitter threat that, in case they fail to get a high rate of duty on wool, they will enjoy the compensation of having free goods. In other words, it is a menacing threat (not without purpose) that if they do not get their share of plunder they will see to it that the manufactures shall no longer enjoy theirs. It is to be devoutly hoped that wool will be made free, and that these men may grow madder and madder until the whole abominable business is swept out of existence, and the millions of people of America may be allowed to clothe themselves in the softest and warmest garments that money will buy in any market of the world. I hope your committee will give not only the wool tariff, but the whole protective system a searching examination, to see whether it has not been a tremendous curse to the American people, and especially to the American farmers."

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

APPEALS FOR OLEOMARGARINE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Prof. Babcock, of the Boston board of health, to-day addressed the senate committee on agriculture on the subject of oleomargarine. He believed it a healthful preparation.

George H. Webster, of the firm of Armour & Co., Chicago, thought the discovery of oleomargarine had increased the value of each head of cattle $3, by reason of the increased value of the offal. The oleomargarine manufactured wholly to the benefit of the oleo manufactures of foreign countries, with whom the United States had to compete. He did not think it right that oleomargarine, which was a pure and wholesome product, should be taxed because it came into competition with another article. It should, of course, be sold under its true name. He respectfully urged the appointment of a committee to examine the various oleomargarine and butterine factories.

LOGAN TALKS ABOUT BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Gen. Logan, while chatting a party of friends, made the following remark: "You may talk as you please about politics, and say all kinds of things about me, you can, but it seems that I no longer count as a figure in politics. There is but one politician in the country, and he seems to know all about it, and is running things to suit himself." One of the party ventured to inquire for more specific information, when the general replied: "Certainly; I refer to Mr. Blaine. Isn't he running the politics of this country just now? England, too, for that matter. I don't see that we have anything to do."

INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The general committee of the management of the Grand Army of the Republic has forwarded to President Cleveland an invitation to be present at the national encampment in August next. The invitation consists of a sheet of gold, bearing the coat of arms of the organization, the letter being finely engraved.

STATEMENT FROM MR. GERDES.

PORTLAND June 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of the 15th inst. appears a communication signed "Democrat" which, although bitterly personal towards myself, I shall only reply to so far as it concerns my conduct as a democrat. "Democrat" says: "Mr. Cummings stated that when he went to the polls to vote he asked for a ticket from Mr. Gerdes, who gave him a straight republican ticket with the exception that the name of R. S. Strahan was on the ticket instead of J. B. Waldo for supreme judge."

Fortunately for me, there were two witnesses to the whole of this particular transaction, and witnesses too, who are just as sterling democrats and men of integrity, as "Wm. Cummings in the employ of Allen & Lewis," and their names are herein openly given and not hidden under a cowardly alias as is that of the writer of the communication referred to. The truth of this matter is, Mr. Cummings asked me for a ticket. I gave him a straight democratic ticket, with the names of Shattuck and Stearns for circuit judges thereon. He secured another democratic ticket from a bystander and compared it, and stated that the ticket given him by me was not straight, because on the other one was contained *only* the name of E. D. Shattuck for circuit judge. I explained to him that there had been an implied understanding at the late state conventions of the respective parties that the judges named should be on both democratic and republican tickets, thereby making the judiciary non-partisan.

As you will see by the card signed herewith, Wm. M. Flanagan and John McMurty were present at the time and saw the ballot given to Mr. Cummings, and about which he has been attempting to make so much political capital against me, and they know that the only objection Mr. Cummings then and there made was that the name of L. R. Stearns was on the ticket. I will ask my fellow democrats does it look reasonable that I, as a democratic member of the city council, with the possibility of being nominated in a few days after that election, would commit such a "dual political blunder as to work republican tickets in Couch precinct, the stronghold of democracy.

In conclusion, I cannot conceive a reason why Mr. Cummings in the employ of Allen & Lewis should be so prominent in misrepresenting a request that he to operate to the benefit of anybody else "in the employ of Allen & Lewis" who wishes to be compliman in the First ward. Democrats, watch and see. The truthfulness of the above statement I am willing to make affidavit. Will Mr. Cummings make oath to the statements he is so persistently repeating?

RICHARD GERDES.

Referring to the above card of Mr. R. Gerdes, I assert that we were present at the time that Mr. Cummings asked Mr. Gerdes for a ticket, saw the ticket given him by Gerdes, and that the same was a straight democratic ticket with the name of *L. R. Stearns* thereon for Circuit Judge, and if required so to do we will make an affidavit thereto.

M. FLANAGAN,
JOHN MCMURTY.

For constipation and pain under your breastbone use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A Bridegroom Kills His Wife and Wounds Himself.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

Dynamite Outrage at Racine, Wisconsin—Events on the Pacific Coast—Trial of the Conspiracy Cases at Olympia.

NEW YORK, June 16.—W. B. Thompson, the young bridegroom who killed his wife at the Gerstevant house yesterday and fired four bullets into his own body, did not die during the night. At noon to-day he was resting quietly under the influence of morphine, after an undisturbed night.

Physicians say that if young Thompson improves as fast during the next forty-eight hours as he has during the past twenty-four, he will be out of danger. From interviews with schoolmates and friends of the young man, and with some of the intimate acquaintances of his wife, among shop girls in the store where she worked, the theory is advanced that Thompson was impelled to an dreadful crime by despondency. It appears all at once he married the girl he expected to get money from home; that these, however, stopped; that his money was all gone; that his father died of St. Vitus' dance to-day, and that he had told his bride of the financial straits in which he was. Mrs. Pratt, who dined with the couple yesterday, says that Thompson was very low spirited, and that both she and his wife tried to cheer him up, but without avail. Belief is expressed that Thompson began to brood over his troubles, and rather than meet an angry father, break his penniless condition to his young wife, and returned out in disgrace, he concluded to end her existence and his own.

The cards admitting Bates and Gooding as members of the I. W. A. put in evidence yesterday, were disowned by the defendants. The cards contained the following: "The question is not, are the people ignorant and knowardly

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Hartington's Manifesto to the Rosedale Electors.

CABLE LETTER FROM O'CONNOR.

An Unseemly Rush to View the Remains of King Ludwig—The Secessionists Victorious in Nova Scotia—Etc.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Hartington has issued a manifesto to the Rosedale electors. He says:

I regard the loss of confidence of a majority of the liberal council, under the circumstances, so grave and unprecedented, I cannot accept as final the decision of any body of electors, however influential. If it is Mr. Gladstone's opinion that the Irish difficulty is only soluble by a fundamental alteration of the relation between Great Britain and Ireland, it is to be regretted that he has not placed the question in that light before the electors. I maintain that neither parliament nor the electors ought to be invited to accept a principle of so vast a change as a separate parliament for Ireland until a plan has been put before them satisfying conditions which Mr. Gladstone himself has declared to be indispensable. The bill recently rejected by parliament, in my opinion, satisfies none of the conditions. We are not assured that it will or can be reconstructed in such manner as to remove the objections of many of those even who voted for it.

A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

The measure is recommended as just, and more strongly as the only means for restoral on of social order in Ireland without resort to stringent coercion. My opinion is that it is a question less of justice or right than of expediency. If Ireland had claimed independence, then the question of justice or right might be raised; but that claim is not now openly asserted, and the government maintains that under the measure Ireland will remain an integral part of the kingdom. To require that the people of Ireland should submit to be governed by a parliament wherein they are fully represented and whereby they help to govern Great Britain, may be inexpedient, but cannot be described as unjust.

Apart from claims for justice, however, it is not denied that there exists in Ireland a general desire for greater control of her own affairs. This desire, within certain limits, the liberal party recognizes as a reasonable claim. The question is to what extent can it safely be conceded by the government. This measure reserved to the English parliament, wherein Ireland was not to be represented, control of vital matters in which Irishmen are equally interested with Englishmen and Scotchmen; such as the conduct of colonial and foreign affairs, regulation of trade and customs and excise duties, and at the same time entrusted to the Irish legislature practically exclusive control of legislation and administration of laws affecting the relations of property, prevention and punishment of crime, and civil and religious rights and dearest to the whole community. To say that these are exclusively Irish affairs is misleading.

QUESTIONS OF RACE AND RELIGION.

To recognize the fact that the Irish people are widely divided in distinctions of race and religion is not to import into the controversy "elements of religious bigotry." Not only Protestants, but many Catholics, also regard the measure with real alarm, to ignore which an attempt is made to escape, by specious phrases, from the realities of the position. The government proposed a measure to protect landlords, who are only a small fraction, but regarding other classes requiring protection the premier is now silent. He admitted that Ulster deserved consideration, but likes present at Ulster's residents are unheeded. Not a word in Gladstone's address indicates any serious attempt to satisfy the claims of the Protestant minority. I am compelled, therefore, to conclude that within the lines of the government plan it is impossible to devise adequate protection for those who, it is admitted, need it.

It is easy to dismiss with contempt alternative plans suggested by those who decline to accept the separatist scheme of the government, but who are willing to concur in reasonable demands. The difficulties are great, and I am certainly not prepared to commit myself to the details of any of the plans proposed; but certain conditions may be clearly stated which are essential to any plan. Parliament be conferred upon subordinate local bodies should be delegated, not surrendered. The subject delegated should be clearly defined, and the right of parliament to control and revise the action of subordinate legislative and administrative authorities should equally be clearly reserved; and lastly, the administration of justice ought to remain in the hands of authority responsible to parliament. It is asserted that such a limited measure would not satisfy Ireland, but if a majority of the people of the United Kingdom distinctly and firmly declare they will not assent to any measure which would loosen the bonds of the union it remains to be proved whether the Irish people can be persuaded to maintain a hopeless and unnecessary contest.

Alternative schemes are dismissed without discussion, in order to show that coercion is the only alternative. Nobody has advocated coercion as a policy, but there is a point where any government may be compelled to resort to what may be called coercion. The government measure is no alternative to coercion, because it is certain that without coercion the Protestants of Ulster would not submit to the authority which it is proposed to impose upon them.

The manifesto concludes: "It will be our duty to defend parliament from internal attacks, as our predecessors defended it from the external aggressions of arbitrary power."

O'CONNOR'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, June 16.—T. P. O'Connor's cable to the *Sun* says: The great difficulty with which Gladstone found himself confronted at first, a want of moneyed candidates, has almost entirely disappeared. Good solid men, sound English liberals, pledged to Gladstone's home rule measure, are now coming forward, and it is certain that every seat that Gladstone wishes to contest will be provided with a candidate. The liberals are fairly aroused, and everywhere display an unexpected fierce spirit. Nowhere can there be discerned the slightest desire to shrink from the combat. We are the tories and loyalists lacking in energy, strength of feeling and display of resources. Their preparations are on a scale never before attempted in this country.

A curious complication has arisen in connection with the uprising of Gladstone liberals of Rosedale against their member, the Marquis of Hartington, the local caucus having decreed his lordship's rejection and the selection of a stanch Gladstone liberal to oppose him. Word was received from headquarters that the premier hoped nothing of the sort would be done, but that their member would be returned unopposed, in recognition of his position as head of a separate political organization. This gave great offense to the constituency, and the ears of Mr. Wemyss Reid (Lord Hartington's chief supporter) to make a diplomatic denial, and the electors are going ahead with their preparations to return a home rule member to parliament in place of the leader of the whig nothing against home rule.

GLADSTONE'S OPPONENT.

LONDON, June 16.—The conservatives have selected Col. Campbell-Walker to oppose Gladstone. In this he loses he reminds the electors that Gladstone, who appeals to their feelings on the score of age, came out thirteen years ago the principle that thirty years should be the outside age for all who sought to hold responsible positions. He continues: "The premier's present kaleidoscopic proposals are a singular proof that Gladstone's judgment is no longer what it was. The strength of the Irish party is due to Gladstone's concessions. If we must have home rule let it be applied to the whole kingdom, on the Chamberlain principle."

VIEWS OF LORD IDDESLEIGH.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Iddesleigh, in a speech last evening, denied that the conservatives advocated coercion, which he said was the last thing they desired. They would, however, use every means in their power to suppress the land league. Gladstone's policy meant separation under American influence.

AN ORANGE PROTEST.

BELFAST, June 16.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Ireland has issued a manifesto protesting against "the betrayal of the loyal minority in Ireland at the bidding of Gladstone and Parnell, in the interests of rebels, outrage mongers and other violators of the law."

THE PERSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

Winston Gets a Firman from the Shah, but is Balked by the Foreign Minister.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Times* has a Teheran letter of May 20th, signed by Wolfe von Schierbrand, saying: "After sending in his resignation, Minister Winston applied for a firman to build a railroad from Teheran to Mohammerah, or some other point on the Persian gulf. It was premature at the interviews had with the minister of foreign affairs, and they were brief and to the point. His highness stated that the shah was willing to concede to the builders of the projected road all the mines in Persia, of whatever description, not worked at the present hour, and also mines now worked, at the terms now existing, for ninety-nine years. The railroad was to be begun within three years, and finished within seven. Minister Winston stated expressly, in a draft of a contract drawn up before his majesty granted the firman, that he had no pecuniary interest in the whole scheme, and that he merely engaged himself to try to bring together American capitalists, with a sum total of $100,000,000, to invest in a road. The shah granted the firman under his own signature. Winston had been congratulating himself on the easy way in which he had succeeded, but he had reckoned without his host. The foreign minister, brother-in-law of the shah, is a man of luxurious habits of life, and is head over heels in debt. He kept the firman and contract, and sent around to Winston to tell him that before sunrown yesterday he wanted $30,000 as the first installment in the shape of remuneration for his trouble in the whole affair, adding that he intended to be reasonable, and that there never before had been a matter of this magnitude put through so nobselessly and expeditiously in Persia, nor so cheaply. Minister Winston is in a hole. He does not like to lay out a large sum, for before he is done the foreign minister will suck the lemon to the tune of $100,000 at least, for which he would have no return. I fear the whole scheme will go to pieces in consequence.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA'S DEAD KING.

MUNICH, June 16.—The body of King Ludwig was placed in state in the old chapel at 5 this morning, and the public admitted to view the remains after 8 o'clock. The crowds which came to have a last look were enormous, and beyond the capacity of the authorities to handle in an orderly manner. The people in their first surge brushed guards and ushers aside and poured in in disorderly confusion. Many were knocked down and trampled upon, and the coffin was soon surrounded by people, breathless with excitement, or crying aloud with pain. The doors of the palace were finally forced shut, and arrangements were made for admitting 200 persons at the end of each quarter of an hour. To preserve order under the new plan it was ever necessary to place at the entrance soldiers bearing fixed bayonets. For awhile this incensed the people and increased the disorder and danger, but they eventually quieted down and waited their turns decorously. The funeral will take place next Saturday. Funeral cards will be sold in St. Michael's church.

THE OPPOSITION CLAMORING.

MUNICH, June 16.—Opposition newspapers are clamoring for more publicity and for a session of the landtag to discuss the regency and the king's death, saying that the people must have the whole truth in regard to the matter. There is much excitement in the country, and unless a very full statement is made there may be trouble.

CANADA.

THE SECESSION PARTY VICTORIOUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The *Chronicle's* New York special, quoting from a dispatch from Halifax, says: The provincial general election upon the question of secession from the Canadian confederation and respecting which the United States resulted in an overwhelming victory for the liberal party, and in favor of those two questions. Halifax and Atlantic fishing counties, carrying on large business relations with Boston and New York, elected secession candidates by large majorities. The county of Cumberland, adjoining New Brunswick, and three counties in Cape Breton island also return secessionists. As the election was run on purely dominion issues, and as the question of fisheries and the existing relations between Canada and the United States entered largely into the contest, the result is a disastrous defeat for the dominion government. The federalists will have only a few members in the new legislature.

HALIFAX, June 16.—Additional returns show that the government will have the support of between 28 and 30 members of the house number ing 38.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FEARFUL ELECTION RIOT.

SANTIAGO (via Galveston), June 16.—During the election yesterday a great riot occurred. Forty persons were killed and many wounded. The hospitals are full of injured persons. Senor Dyantor, prominent member of the radical party, was killed. The result of the elections is supposed to be in favor of the liberals.

BELGIUM.

THE STRIKE.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—The strike of miners at the Flenu coal mines have gone out on a strike. A strong band of strikers marched to the St. Florent mine at Quaregnon, and forced the miners to leave the pit. Lancers are confined in barracks in readiness for any emergency.

GREECE.

A COMPLAINT TO TURKEY.

ATHENS, June 16.—The government has sent a note to Turkey, complaining of the manner in which she has permitted Greek prisoners in her custody to be treated, and reminding Turkey that such conduct can not easily be forgotten.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Exercises for the Improvement of the Senses" by Horace Grant, is a little manual that will interest parents and teachers. Its purpose is to provide instruction for the little ones. Boston, Lee & Shepard.

Macmillan's Summer Reading series bids fair to be popular, as the books selected for publication are only those that have already received a most general and hearty endorsement. The latest issue is F. Marion Crawford's "Doctor Claudius."

Cassell & Co. have put forth their annual "National Academy Notes and Complete Catalogue, 1886," (paper). It gives a large number of sketches of the most notice this works of art on exhibition, and is an interesting little book, exclusive of its value as a catalogue.

Ex-President Hayes's first magazine article was printed in the *Brooklyn Magazine* for May. It treats of "National Aid to Popular Education," a timely subject and one to which Mr. Hayes has given considerable study and examination. In this issue also Harriet Prescott Spofford continues the discussion of "Early Marriages," each assuming a different standpoint.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, are not to be behind the other publishers of this country in issuing cheap editions of valuable books in attractive form. These are styled "The Traveler's Series," and are devoted principally to the sketches of people and places. They are the best series we have yet seen of the prevailing styles of summer reading matter. Two of the latest and most interesting are "The Greeks of To-day," by the Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman, late minister resident of the United States at Athens; and "Up the Rhine," being the well known letters from Germany of Thomas Hood, with the original illustrations on wood by the author. The books are 16mo, paper, 50 cents per volume.

The Infant King of Spain.

Madrid Letter to the London Daily News.

It is not etiquette for a queen of Spain to nurse her own child, and Maria Christina has always been deprived of this pleasure. She wished to nurse her first, little Mercedes, and begged hard to be allowed to do so, but it was not considered to be "the thing" and she had to give her up with a sigh to a mountain "nana" (nurse) so swarthy and dirty that they called her in the palace "La Africana." The two little princesses, Mercedes and Teresa, were delighted to have a little brother and asked their English nurse "who had sent him?" They were quite satisfied when she said "Dios papa from heaven had." The little girls watched the baby and the new "nana" to share their pretty apartments, but this could not be, as the king of Spain must have his separate household, with a host of ayas, nurses, chamberlains, and a magnificent suite of rooms were ready for him close to his royal mother's. The new king is a healthy babe. He is very dark, and showed strength by crying loudly during his presentation, much to Don Mateo Prascelden Sagasta's discomfort. The layette of the little king is very simple. He even sees many little things that have belonged to his sisters before him. Maria Christina is fond of simplicity, and often of an evening of late she has made small garments for her child; so have her sisters-in-law, the infantas Isabel and Eulalia. The pope sends a magnificent christening robe to his royal godchild, worked by Italian ladies, but Queen Christina wishes her son to be carried to the font in the long lace robe his father, Alfonso XII., wore at his christening twenty-nine years ago. She has had this robe cleaned and arranged on purpose, and the pope's splendid gift must be worn on another occasion—perhaps on the day he will be first seen by the public, as his mother takes him to the Atocha convent after her recovery.

The Doctor's Endorsement.

W. B. WOLFE, Chemist, Columbia, S. C., writes the well-known proprietors of Dr. Miles' Nervine: I have prescribed DR. MILES' NERVINE FOR THE BENEFIT of a good number of persons and always with success. Some of them had been using other preparations to no purpose before they used Dr. Miles' Nervine. The latter is the best selling nerve remedy we have ever had in our store, and we have sold many of them. Its reputation is unsurpassed in this community. Dr. Miles' Nervine is the only remedy that has ever given satisfaction to those who have used it for nervousness. We recommend it confidently to get well and was soon restored to his usual health. I consider DR. MILES' NERVINE FOR THE LUNGS the most valuable, experimental for breaking up distressing colds and coughs."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

POLK COUNTY.

At the residence of the bride's parents in Dallas June 10, Miss Rachel Loughary was married to Rev. J. L. Hershner.

Z. F. Vaughn went to Portland Tuesday to meet his father, mother and two sisters, who were on their way to this coast from Maine. He returned to this city with them on Thursday evening.

Wm. Millar, of Sheridan, the young man who shot himself, so nethne ago and was taken to Portland for treatment, has returned almost well, except weak from the effects of the wound.

F. A. Farley, Doug Gilliam and John Siefarth, of Oakdale, who went out in Douglas county to work, have been heard from. They say the county is flooded with hands from California, but they have found plenty of work, notwithstanding. They report the county very rough and the people no better. Several things of value have been stolen from them. The price of sheep shearing there is 4½ cents per head.

Eli Crosley, who used to live on the Luckiamute but now of Kittitas county, W. T., was in Dallas on Wednesday. While there he received a telegram from the authorities of the Washington territory insane asylum that his wife, who had been confined there for a long time, had entirely recovered. He immediately telegraphed her to meet him in Portland on Thursday. He went to Salem, and from there to Portland where he will welcome the return of one he gave up as lost to all reason.

Herald, June 11: Monday a cutting scrimmage occurred at Willamina. Phil Fennel accused a man named Holt of selling his vote for $10, whereupon Holt in addue too gentlemanly language called Fennel an unmixed liar. Fennel promptly knocked Holt down for his insolence. On raising Holt drew a cheap knife and began backing away at Fennel. The bystanders seeing that something serious, perhaps murder, was about to take place, interposed and separated the combatants. Mr. FennePs coat was cut in several places, but the knife did not reach the flesh. No arrests.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

St. John's day (June 24), will be celebrated at Amity by the fraternity of Masons in the county.

Norris Russell, while trying to mark a colt was thrown and burst his rupture. It is very painful injury.

Uncle James Houck lost his house by fire on Sunday morning. It was one of the best farm houses in the valley.

McMinnville *Reporter*: A son of Mrs. B. while playing base ball at school one day last week fell and broke his leg just above the ankle.

Charles Trowbridge, while trying to hitch a young mare by the name was slung against a plank fence and hurt his back so that he was unable to do any work for several days, but is out again.

Mrs. Fenton, widow of the late J. B. Fenton, was badly injured recently by jumping from the buck as Pet team began to run on the way home from Lafayette. Her nose was broken, one wrist dislocated and the other hand badly sprained.

A three-year-old youngester up on Panther creek was lost one week, and after a search of two or four hours was found near his home in a hoodman's hole, into which he had slipped feet foremost, and which was deep enough to quite conceal him.

EUGENE CITY.

W. E. Noffsinger, attorney at law, has decided to remove from Eugene and locate at Pomeroy, W. T.

Died—At the family residence, in Eugene City, Or., on June 6, 1886, at 10 A. M., Mrs. I. D. Brown, aged 28 years.

Miss Phebe Coggswell died at her father's home, on the McKenzie, June 8. She returned about a month ago from California, whither she had gone in the vain endeavor to regain her health. She was a sister of Mrs. George M. Miller.

Mr. Brown, contractor on the Siuslaw wagon road for removing Plymouth rock, with four of his hands, came home to attend the election. They reported the work well advanced, and that this last obstruction would be cleared out by the last of this week so that wagons can pass to tidewater without trouble.

Register: Last Saturday Master Woody Blaine, son of L. E. Blaine, of this city, was at Mr. Hale's, six miles west of town, and was playing with some wagon wheels when one of them rolled over him and broke his right thigh, getting along as well as could be expected.

JACKSONVILLE.

An agent of Hotaling & Co., the Portland liquor dealers, was in Jacksonville election day, working hard for Strahan for supreme judge.

Times: Wm. Sanot, who returned from Klamath county this week, informs us that the agent at Klamath Agency has informed the authorities at Washington that he would resign if the troops were removed from Fort Klamath, which is a sensible resolution.

A son of Samuel Vestal of Butte creek, aged about six years, strayed from home a few days ago and was not found until the next day, although a large number of men searched for him. He walked a number of miles into the woods without having anything to eat.

W. E. Price had a narrow escape from serious injuries one day this week. He had just hitched up a team of horses which had not been worked for several months, when the animals ran away, colliding with a picket fence and throwing Mr. Price violently to the ground. He fortunately escaped with some painful bruises. The vehicle, harness and fence were seriously damaged.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

Some time since H. Hollenbeck's horse fell from a Mr. Dolan's ranch a few miles since.

James Ryan, a wealthy farmer of Scott valley, Cal., has purchased a stock ranch in Langell valley, for his son.

Baldwin & Forbes's new warehouse at Linkville is approaching completion. It is 30x70 feet in size and two stories high.

Al Witherill, foreman of Jesse D. Carr's ranch on Clear lake, sustained very serious injuries in his horse falling on him a few days since.

Star: Uncle Jesse Applegate, an old pioneer and one of the first settlers in Oregon, is now at Charles Putnam's in a somewhat demented state of mind. So much so, that a continual watch has to be kept over him by his friends and relatives.

BENTON COUNTY.

Isaac Moore an old resident of Benton county, died at his home on the east side of the river from Corvallis on Saturday. He was part owner in the ferry at that place, and conducted the same up to the time of his death.

Leader: Some time ago the county court appropriated $300 to grade a road from Philomath over the mountains to Alsea, on condition that the people there would first expend the same amount on the road. We learn from Mr. Baldwin that the people have complied with the condition and have surveyed the grade and cut of the brush and trees. We suppose when the county court are satisfied that the requisite amount of work has been done, the warrant will be drawn for the $300. The road will be a great benefit to that part of the country.

DESCHUTES COUNTY.

The prospects for a bountiful crop of grain are excellent in most parts of the county.

W. L. Blackburn, of Grant's Pass, is being visited by his parents, who reside near St. Louis, Mo.

Frank G. Cook left last Saturday for a visit to his old home in Indiana and seems much benefited by his trip.

There has been considerable sickness on Williams creek recently. Messrs. Bingaman, Hartley and Burgess each lost a child recently.

Dr. Jas. A. Walker, of Mason City, Illinois, and Jacob Bucher, of Modoc county, Ca., have been paying this county a visit. They were former residents of Jackson county.

SOMETHING ABOUT SOUTHERN OREGON MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Referring to the advertisement of Edward S. Smith, in another column, regarding the "Green mine" I wish to say to the people of Oregon that I regard this mine as being a *true fissure vein*, such as are found in the states of Colorado, California and Montana.

If it is true that it is such, the fact will be of great importance to this state. The impression generally exists that the mineral deposits in this state, and especially in Southern Oregon, are only surface, or pocket deposits. The walls to this mine (granite and slate) are about four feet apart, and continue regularly so far as depth has been gained, carrying an increasing width of mineral ore. On the top of the mountain the vein crops out twenty inches in thickness. At a depth of 200 feet it was found thirty-six inches and much richer in sulphurets than at any other place.

Mr. Smith has a mine of free milling ore about thirty miles from this one, which assays from $36 to $5,000 per ton in gold. He has sunk several shafts on this vein, some of them thirty to fifty feet deep, finding true walls all the way, and an increase in the thickness and richness of the vein matter. He is of the opinion that these two mines, when properly developed, will demonstrate, beyond a doubt, true fissure veins in Southern Oregon. Influence established and money will pour freely into Southern Oregon to develop her many rich deposits of quartz ledges. Southern Oregon, and especially Josephine county, appears to be more of a gold bearing region than silver, lead, copper and other precious metals. Extensive placer mines are found in many places, and some of them are being worked now. On either side of both the "Smith" and "Green" mines are placer mines which are now being worked and are yielding well. The great obstacle to working many of the placer mines in this section is the want of sufficient water. Mark this prediction, that within two to five years from now hundreds of thousands of California dollars will be spent in Southern Oregon in bringing the water from far up in the mountains to work the rich placer mines of that section.

M. S. BATH.

Portland, Or., June 16, 1886.

THE WALLOWA MINES.

Some Account of the Valuable Properties that Lie Adjacent to the Pine Creek Mines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The Wallowa mines are not receiving the attention from the press that they should and as no one seems inclined to write on the subject, I propose, by your permission, to give your readers as fair a statement of facts in relation to them as I can.

The Joseph mining district lies north of and adjoining the Granite district, to which are the justly celebrated Pine valley mines. There is a low mountain pass lying northwest of Cornucopia about five or six miles, crossing which you strike the head waters of the Imnaha, a stream passing through the Wallowa valley. Crossing the Imnaha and turning up its north fork four miles you cross another low gap, when you are on the head of the east fork of the Wallowa, fifteen miles from Joseph, the principal town of the valley. In the passage from the Pine valley mines to Joseph you are passing through the Joseph mining district. In the same range of mountains, all within a range of twenty-five miles, are the Pine valley and Wallowa valley mines. The Wallowa and Pine valleys are both in Union county, Oregon, and are separated from each other by a range of mountains.

From Cornucopia, the trading point of Pine, to Joseph, the trading point of Wallowa, is exactly twenty-two miles, which space is a very mineral field. This district is traversed by many veins that can be distinctly traced through the country, and assays from the croppings run from $6 to $ ounces of silver, and from 5 to 8 per cent copper. The best assay on this ledge was $620 per ton. This claim, the Royal Couple, owned by Dean and Martin, has been developed more than any other in the district. About eighty feet of tunneling have been done on it.

South of Joseph fifteen miles and only seven or eight miles north of Pine valley mines is another vein ledge—a true contact ledge in lime and granite that shows at width on the surface of from ten to forty feet, which can be traced two or three miles. No work has yet been done on this ledge, but several assays have been made from croppings in rocked off with a prospecting hammer. The lowest assay was 8 ounces of silver, and the highest was forty ounces of silver. Six claims are taken on this ledge and all can be traced the entire distance by surface croppings. A wagon road can be constructed from this point to the mouth of the canyon seven miles below—from which point a natural road exists for a very trifling cost. The claims on this ledge are held by Peary & Martin, Sullivan, McNally, Leggett and Revis. A mile south you climb out on a low pass from whence it is perfect practicable to make a wagon road to the North fork of Imnaha. Down this in an easterly course three miles distant you strike the main Imnaha, and can right down hill to climb over the narrow pine low pass which separates the Imnaha from Pine creek. There are a number of good claims located on this Imnaha, all within five or six miles of the Pine valley mines.

Starting again from Joseph south, but this time taking the west fork of the Wallowa, eight miles south of town you pass a number of locations on either side of the canyon until you butt up against a high, rugged, red-top pod mountain, eighteen miles a little west of south of Joseph. This mountain is located by Wiber & Lafraude, and others of Union. Assays from these locations run from $ to $ to the ton. This mountain is prospected. There is a ledge putting out from the foot of this mountain and running down the canyon towards Joseph two miles, cropping the entire distance. It is a similar rock to that in the east fork from which it is divided by a mountain ridge. Dean, Martin, Vest, Evans and others have claims on this ledge. The ledge seems to be very heavy—five to seven feet wide. No assays have been made or work done on it.

South of Joseph one mile is a beautiful lake four miles long and one mile wide. Sloping up the west side of this lake is a high mountain—3000 or 4000 feet high—on the east side of which are twenty odd claims, most of which show galena croppings. The various assays on this show from forty to fifty ounces silver to the ton. One ledge on the side of this mountain assayed $300, one-third of which was gold. Another ledge is down on this mountain went $750 gold and $11 silver. All these claims are within three or seven miles of Joseph.

Going west from Joseph two miles and turning south up Hurricane creek, you pass ledge after ledge on the mountains on either side of the creek, which assay from forty to 1200 ounces silver. The head of this creek is only ten miles from Pine valley. Running parallel with and to the west of Hurricane creek are the South Fork, Bear and Minnum, all heading south of Joseph, and on all of which good locations have been made. One on the head of Minnum, owned by a Walla Walla company, assayed $900. The walls of these ledges of the different locations are granite, lime, slate and porphyry. The trend is generally northeast and southwest, but occasionally it is northwest and southeast. There are but a very few wagon road built up all these canyons.

Timber and water power are in abundant. Lying to the north, west and east of Joseph for miles is the finest possible agricultural country. Everything can be raised here—but peaches and tender vegetables.

Potatoes are worth in the fall 50 cents, beef steers $20 to $30, bacon 8 to 10 cents, flour $3.5 per barrel, oats and barley 1½ to 2 cents, eggs 10 cents, butter 20 cents, whisky two drinks for 25 cents and only one saloon in the valley.

Joseph has three stores, one planing mill, one flour mill, two blacksmith shops, a money-order post-office, butcher shop, a school house, doctors, lawyers and preachers.

Population of valley such: altitude at Joseph 4600 feet; surrounding mountains are 2000 to 4000 feet higher. The climate is delightful in summer, and in winter it gets no colder than it does at Kansas City or St. Louis, Mo.; but little wind and never any cyclones.

Money is scarce here and but little work to be had, and that at low wages. Prospectors coming into the country must not expect to get work at anything yet, but as living is so cheap I guess it is a poor man's paradise for prospecting. As yet no placer has been struck but only two or three pieces of free milling ore. So when you prospect try and bulk a mighty strong lick to get away with it the first time.

The snow is now rapidly coming in the mountains that prospectors can go anywhere by July 1.

Now, a word in money matters. There is not a sign of machinery of any kind for milling that ore that are deposit in this valley. It is the most delightful place for a home and the surest chance for business investment on the Pacific coast to-day.

We do not think we will have a fancy boom as ore ore is low grade and base, but there are vast quantities that will work from $20 to $25 per ton, and it is just the kind of a camp that will be a permanent thing. It is perfectly practicable, in my opinion, after having gone over the ground, to construct a railroad from Huntington, via Pine valley to Joseph, and out by Lewiston, in Idaho, and thence to Portland. To the railroad part of this we would respectfully call the attention of Jay Gould. Some one will get here first, and whoever it is he will have just a little the richest plum in the pudding.

B.

SOME ESTIMATES OF SALISBURY.

That Mr. Blaine was not far wide of the truth in his recent forcible but perfectly polite intimation that Lord Salisbury in many of his public utterances is not greatly removed from the elegant but brutal blackguard, is at least indicated by the fact that even Disraeli, Salisbury's colleague and friend, described the latter as "the master of gibes and sneers;" while a writer in the English *Fortnightly*, a friendly review, has expressed a deliberate judgment upon Salisbury as here noted:

No one has allowed himself so aggressive a license of words, no one has seared with the stamp of his personal authority as lamentable a variety of vituperative phrase, as the head of the historic house of Cecil. * * Lord Salisbury is the keenest approach, which the conditions of democratic English during the last decade of the nineteenth century allow to those grand signiors who by the callousness with which they regarded the suffering of those beneath them and the cynical brutality with which they spoke of it, rendered the French revolution inevitable.

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS.

The "Fearful and Wonderful" Mechanism of the Human System Graphically Portrayed.

In the editorial columns of the New York *Independent*, H. Lass ng, M. D. editor, writes the following beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.]

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the eyes, countless chaunt ers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquids; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and a soulful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers.

In another set of chambers we see various gasses and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its current are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect; blocks of chalk; flakes of tartar; pieces of bone-ash, a tooth of albumen; drops of molasses, and flies of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries the masses of waste into vast tents to be, thence into a smaller reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, which regularly discharges its contents.

This separation of lime, uric acid and other waste matter from the blood, without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health, this blood purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants while we work is silent as ours as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior, not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood-purifying organs with the brain. They may dyspepsia and bile and not feel the least pain, but they regularly, silently report. When these organs are failing these nerves begin to ache by drawing the blood from the face and cheeks, leaving the latter pale and blanched, or sending unhealthy poison into the small capillaries, the skin becomes pimply gray, yellow or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs and cause pulmonary difficulties, weakness and pain. Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle at both ends? The athlete breaks down in the race; the editor falls at his desk; the merchant succumbs in his counting-room. These words should not have been uttered except as a warning against her "cautions of alarm." When the "expected" finally comes, as fate, effect is seen in a hundred forms; old age, congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as dyspepsia, appetite, as head troubles, as physical and intellectual torpor, as fluttering of the heart, as prema ture decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as apoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood poisoning, etc.

"Is there faith then in the wisecracks who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician, whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if any, more than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs and depends entirely upon experimental tests, that you can make as well as he.

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, specs or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood, muddy with grave, mucus and froth, so nothing is wrong and disease and death are not far away.

"These organs which we have described that at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate and are sustained, are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public because it is conceded that the profession has little control over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple medicine, which can do no harm to the most delicate but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands suffering the will is Warner's safe cure. While those in great disease it is the only specific. For those in whom the seeds are sown are the beginning of illness started it is an unfailing safeguard. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness and the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear and then threshing."

Such writing ought not only to possess but to carry conviction that what Editor Dissing, M. D., so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and use of all prudent, right-minded people.

Sick Headache:

Dear Bro. Merrill:
Editor Central Methodist:
Cadettsburg, K'y.

"I see in the last Central that you want a remedy for Sick Headache. If you will use a remedy that you advertise in your paper every week, I am sure you will be greatly benefited thereby and I believe cure it. I have been a sufferer from Sick Headache, I can say almost from infancy, and have tried every remedy I could get and never found anything to do me any good until I used Simmons Liver Regulator. It has been nearly three years since I first used it, and I have not had Sick Headache since, and I never used but two and one half packages of the Regulator. I sent my sister (who had from one to two attacks a week of Sick Headache) one half of a package, and she has not had it since. I do not know who suffers with that terrible disease, but I hope you will give it a trial.

C. S. MORRIS, Brown Cotton W'k's.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

BAUM'S CASH GROCERY

Opens June 7th, 1886.

82 Washington st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN OREGON.

Goods sold at Eastern Prices. A call will convince the closest purchaser.

MRS. AMELIA BAUM, Prop'r.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.—Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Or., on Monday, June 21, A. D. 1886, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. THEODORE WYCANT, Sec'y.
Portland, May 21, 1886. 20tjd

Oregon and Transcontinental Company.—Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Portland, Or., on Monday, June 21, A. D. 1886, at 11 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. C. J. SMITH, Sec'y.
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HOMES ON EASY TERMS.

I HAVE A FEW DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS which I will sell for ONE-FIFTH CASH, BALANCE in installments of TEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. These are level and quite a few of them front on the Base Line road. This is a good opportunity to get a desirable home on easy terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT.

HEIRS WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF ONE THAT BENJY POOL and wife (Carolina Pool), formerly of Victoria, B. C., left there in the autumn of 1884 for Lake District, N. W. T. Address GEORGE [illegible] Victoria, B. C.

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WANTED—HELP.

TWO GOOD BRICK MOULDERS WANTED. Apply at Pac. H

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Summary of the Graduating Essays

CORVALLIS, June 15

This day has for sixteen years been a gala day in Corvallis. Each year the interest in the day increases as the friends of the college, the parents and friends of the graduating class gather in from all parts of the state to attend the exercises. To-day, in anticipation of the large audience, the graduating class procured the only hall for the occasion, it being much larger than the commodious college chapel. At an early hour in the forenoon the hall was filled to its utmost capacity, between 400 and 500 persons had gathered. The stage was filled with members of the Alumni association, the class of '86 occupying the front, together with the distinguished guests present. The hall was tastefully decorated. On the arch over the stage was inscribed in large floral letters the motto of the class, "In Deo speramdum." After some very inspiring music the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. D C McFarland, of Browns ville.

C D Thompson, of Butte creek, was then introduced, and in a pleasant salutatory address welcomed all at home in a few well-chosen words. He then proceeded to an address upon the subject of "Unwritten Laws — the laws of business success. They are used by judges in court as a guide. They are used by business men in business houses also in fashion, many times without direct or indirect following the breakneck speed of newfangled ideas.

Miss Francis Hatton, of Corvallis, then read an essay on "The Journey of Life." Life, she said, was likened to a journey, and in this journey, man a traveler, who of us is too well acquainted. Many who have nothing to learn to make the journey a safe one. There are robbers ready to steal our jewels, liars ready to stain our good name, and it would be hard to guard against them all, even if we knew them exist. But we do not, we can scarcely tell apart from the evil. To make a successful journey we must make friends. In society we give and receive so much of good that we will appear in goodness to the angels, who will meet us at the end of the 'journey of life' to help us on in the journey of eternity.

E L Bingate, of Corvallis, then delivered an oration on the spirit of chivalry. We have heard some lament the decline in chivalry. There is no decline. The spirit of chivalry lives on like a stream, down the rocky gorges, over the rough boulders of barbarism, a noisy torrent, until it reaches the level plain of Christian civilization. Not a noisy stream now, but a broad, deep, inspiring stream, bursting us to noble deeds of heroism and self-denial. The speaker, in depth of thought and style of delivery, seemed far in advance of his years.

Next in order was Mr W Robbins of Molalla, whose subject was "The Relation of Birds to Agriculture." In each section of the United States there are insects, worms and small animals which are in unions to vegetables, fruit, grain and stock. There has been a gradual increase of these pests in this state, and especially in this valley. The destruction of crops in the valley in years ago cost our farmers thousands of dollars. The speaker then specified the different kinds of insects and worms that infest our state and stated that most, or possibly all, of these pests are preyed upon at some stage of their development by birds.

"Farmers generally have not observed sufficiently to be able to determine whether or not birds feed upon insects derived from birds will counteract the evil they do. The close observer will find that the scale turns largely in favor of birds. Birds have not only a great practical use, but also an esthetical value not easily underrated.

The speaker then named many of the different birds which inhabit our state and after referring to their history, said "The utility of birds is with the species, but it can at least be said that none are unmitigatedly injurious" and argued in the esthetical value of birds the speaker quoted from a recent writer "A grove is without flowers, childhood without laughter, an orchard without blossoms, a sky without stars, roses without perfume, are analogous of a country without birds," and yet the United States are going swiftly to that desert condition. We have a hard struggle at best with three great foes. Man's destruction of birds is almost entirely unavoidable. In case of fires, drainage of swamps, electric lights, telegraph wires, etc. Birds are killed for food, for ornaments, for personal decoration, the small boy is an important factor in the destruction of birds. The sport is another who, when it is wantonly than othe wise. The speaker severely condemned the destruction of birds for personal decoration. He stated that it was estimated that 1,000,000 birds are sacrificed annually for this purpose. Many other interesting statistics were given on this point. The speaker then closed with an appeal to small boys, idlers and gunners, to spare the birds and their nests, and in a few ladies to condemn the heartless fashion of wearing birds on their hats. An appreciation of this sentiment and force of the speaker's argument several ladies took the birds and plumes from their hats and sent them to him among the list of offerings presented him.

Miss Ida McFarland of Albany then read an essay subject, "Out on Life s O ean Into the ocean of troubled waters upon which we are now launching our own boats to be tossed upon its stormy tides, one moment rising on the crest of a wave and the next to be hid from view among the roaring caverns of the watery world beneath. To-day all seems sunshine, but we know there are breakers ahead. We are now launching our own barks, just loosed from our moorings, and about to leave our Alma Mater, the harbor where we have tried to carefully adjust our ballast and have our sails ready for our long voyage of storm and tempest out on life's ocean.

On motion by Mr J W Wilson of Laquina Bay, on the subject 'Conceit,' It does not consist in a true estimation of the talents we possess, but in overestimating them. We had better be using our talents than admiring them. Then causes us to strive for greater than we can attain. Better this than in any way to let us be charitable to the conceited man. The speaker's style of delivery was excellent, and the points he made were clearly defined.

After an intermission of two hours occurs. In the afternoon, at 1.30 o'clock, the exercises were continued

By C Collins, of Collins, Jr subject 'Art and Culture Three functions of mind Intellect, feeling, willing Its culture da, based upon fixed principles. Physical exercise necessary to physical development, so mental to mental development Men of thought are men of influence * * What can not be written over every doorway at which we knock, Efficiency is the answer which should be written all wide for our entrance.

Miss Newton then read an essay subject, 'Success a Ladder.' We must not try to climb by one step. One advantage is to have all our faculties well developed. Idleness will never help up a single step. The only way to get to the top is to hook up and climb steadily, carefully during, our lives, step by step round by round.

Prof Herbert Eldredge then spoke upon the subject Agricultural colleges as Aids to Practical Farmers, primitive farming did no re ure the attention. An abundance of rich soil un e it succeeded. The vast extent of new produce will appeal to those who exhausted their lands and deserted them are almost gone. A rapidly increasing population calls for increased production. But productiveness is a rather on the surface. the best farms are being rapidly exhausted these are the farms that the future must meet occupy and compete with the cheap labor of other countries. The soil must also be kept up. To do this he must understand the principles of agriculture which can only be practically studied at agricultural colleges. Rotation, rotation of crops, improved machinery, and a man will attain best results in any occupation. other things being equal who best understands the fundamental principles of his business. The farmer has not placed in just estimation the dignity of his occupation. With intelligent education farming will be made more pleasant, production will be increased, and the home more beautiful to behold. The speaker after closing his oration delivered a beautiful valedictory. The speaker is a young man of splendid address, his views more conservative than is usual with young men of his years, seeming to come from one who has had experience, rather than from one so young. His style was graceful, free and easy and effort called forth universal praise.

The normal prize conferred by the state graduate was conferred upon Mr G W Wilson, the student who passed the best examination in the studies pursued in the normal course. The degrees were then conferred upon the candidates as follows C D Thompson, B S; Francis Harris, B S; H S Hogate, B S; W Robbins, B S; Minnie McFarland, B S; J W Wilson, B S; B F. Collins, L S; Lena Newton, B S. Herbert K tredge A B

Miss Hoch, of Portland, was then introduced and delivered an address

Prof Bexby then made a few well-timed remarks by Pres Apply, after which the benediction being pronounced by Rev J Emery, formerly of the college, but now of Kansas, the annual reunion took place in the evening. The literary exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. D C McFarland, of Roseburg. Almost $10 realized.

FROM THE PEND D'OREILLE COUNTRY

SPOKANE FALLS, W T, June 15

Leaving Rathdrum, on the Northern Pacific, we travel thirty five miles to the Pend d Oreille river over a fair road which runs through a rich grazing country, timbered, but with grassy glades which remind one of an English park. Here are some cattle, but there is room for many more. Settlers are coming hither daily, and in a quiet way people appear to have discovered that a great cattle country is now open to them. The Pend d'Oreille river, or Clarke's Fork of the Columbia, is a noble stream nearly as large as the Columbia and with a depth of water sufficient for a steamer drawing eight feet. At present, with the rise the mean depth is perhaps twenty feet and the current in some places is swift.

This river runs through the Calispell valley, which valley is one of the marvelous revelations recently opened to the gaze of the settler. For twenty miles the river flows through a sloping meadow covered with wild timothy and offering to the stock raiser a paradise for cattle. The Indians, of whom about 150 remain, feed their horses and cattle for six weeks only during the winter, and during the remainder of the year the country supplies all their needs.

Ranches are being rapidly located on in a great rush of settlers is going on now. Thirty miles further down after passing Box car pass, we reach the great mineral belt. To one accustomed to the sight of mines the immense field seem s to be practically illimitable. The surface only has been touched but already placer mines have been found which seem very rich.

Mr Frank L Smith, of Ta oma, who has perhaps more thoroughly examined this country than any other, has recently found a mine of galena twenty feet wide, which under ordinary conditions will certainly prove very rich. The announcement of the find has created great excitement and miners and prospectors from other points are hastening to the Pend d Oreille mines.

When boats are not available rafts are constructed, and embarking upon the river the venturous miner trusts to the current to reach destination. Climate, soil, mineral wealth all point to a grand country and those who now secure an interest will surely reap a rich harvest.

J J B

THE SALOONS MUST GO

PORTLAND June 15

The farmers of Oregon will never let their necks from under the heel of the corruptionists of Portland until the power of the whisky ring is broken and that will never be accomplished until the saloons are closed up. The whisky men have demonstrated that they have both the will and the power to crush any man or the politicians anywhere in this state whenever actuated to do so by selfish motives or collus on with the corrupt political rings masters of this city. Not only did they hurl Judge Waldo from the supreme bench but the report comes from all parts of the state that their powerful and audacious influence was exerted in almost every county to defeat the will of voters of both parties in electing members to the legislature and men to county offices. The people should take the alarm and defend themselves by closing out the saloon business in Oregon. Some one gave the hint in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN as to how this can easily be done by the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in less quantity than one gallon except by druggists in quantities not less than half a pint for medical purposes upon prescription by a physician, and prohibiting the drinking of the liquor thus sold upon any premises where such liquors are kept for sale.

If good men and women throughout the state will agree to circulate petitions for signatures to our next legislature to enact such a law the petitions will be printed and furnished upon request. Now let us go to work and do this thing. The women belonging to the granges can do a noble work by procuring such signatures. Good Templars, and members of temperance organizations of all kinds we believe will assist and every man who has the welfare of his family and the future of his country at heart should aid the effort by signing his own name and using his influence to induce others to do likewise. We can accomplish one redemption from this evil influence if we will. Those who advocate temperance but object to strict prohibition will find no reasonable ground for declining to favor such a law, which would break the backbone of the whisky ring and render it harmless to commit such outrages in future as it has recently perpetrated. Oregon towns and villages would then no longer be full of man traps dead falls dooming places and wife desolating homes ruined and worthless men drink and brawl and fight and murder at the expense and to the annoyance of peaceable sober law abiding citizens. Let us then roll in from our legislatures such a petition, so numerously signed that it cannot be disregarded. Persons who will assist in circulating them faithfully will please write to me for the petitions and they will be sent.

E C BRONAUGH

TO THE WOMEN OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

CHICAGO June 6 1886.

Dear Sisters of a Common Hope: You are on the grandest battle ground of the century and you constitute an army altogether invincible. I fire to your opportunity and duty as I cannot doubt but that you will be such a victory is in store as will be the beginning of the end. The saloon has never before encountered the full strength of the home in a battle whose guns are ballots and its bullets are ideas. The enemy will compass sea and land to prove that the enfranchisement of women will not result in prohibition. The Nemesis of both is what they have dreaded more than any other force on earth. If you pre o recreant to the incalculable duty of the present hour the liquor traffic will take new lease of life. It is then given to you in the mysterious providence of God to turn out the whole world by your action on the 28th of June. My heart is full of faith in you and prayer for the overthrow of the dramshops and the triumph of the home in your magnificent territory whose civilization is the prophecy of a regenerated and Christianized republic.

FRANCES E. WILLARD
President National W C T U

THE HOTELS

OLYMPIA

H C Russell St Paul; J Bolling Virginia; Mrs H C Russell & baby Virginia; Mrs Thompson Spokan; S A Miles St Helens; P P Dufort do; Miss C Miles do; Col Reynolds & son San; Mrs C Miles do; O Gilbert Salem; Mrs W Cole do; J W Roland Jefferson; H Curvine Prineville; W Smith Mc Minnville; S J Mackey Union Rdg; Mrs W Smith do; W Lair Hill, Oakland, Cal; G McD Weeks S F; J H Jaggy Vancouver.

MERCHANT

C E Hensner Belle ille; Mrs D Cran San Fran; W H C Lyon Flint Mich; Mrs H Timm do; Mrs N G Naylor Flushg Mich; Mrs C Enger do; C A Phillips wf & s do; J Swissler & wf Umatilla; Tacoma do; Tilla Junction; A J Towne St Paul; F R Gurley Omaha; Capt D Curtis ship Tillie; A Cross & wife Hk; E Starbuck do; I N Johnson Missouri; Wm Tre tor & wf Omaha; Mrs McKenzie E Grove; A N Orchard do; Miss Crang do; I O Butts Lincoln Neb.

HOTEL'S HOUSE

A M Werum San Fran; J D Richardson St Joe; I C Harrington do; J Macrady Tacoma; D J Hammond do; H A Bigelow Seattle; J Shaughnessy do; W Bickow Bellevue; J S Child do; F B McElroy Salem; I J Crozier do; S F Chadwick do; Mrs M D Crozier do; W M Armstrong, do; H C Church do; E D McDowell do; W Murray do & do; W Miller do; O White do; W Wilson Independence; W P Frazier Devil's Lake; A Burough Miss soula; I Hamilton Chicago; D G Tucker McMinnville; J C Hughes Forest Grove; G W Jones do; I Meyers Oregon City; S Barr Island City; G R Dement Chicago; Miss M Wilson Scappoose; M Crawford, Dayton; Miss Wilson do.

ESMOND

Dr Ward wf & child; I H Swager, city; Dr A C Goldschmidt Germany; H J Howe Warren Mass; A Farrell & wf Oakland; I C Groff city; J M Jackson Yamhill; Miss Lucy Belle; C M Avery Phila; Miss Lyons do; B H Fetwiler M D In; H V Thomas Milford N J; A Thompson London; Miss Emily Avery Cty; Mrs Thomson do; Miss Sarah Schwartz Wilkesbarre; Mrs Lander do; J W Bohl Cal; J Hibbes St L; C Henkins & wf Lafayette; W J Warren Bellaire; J W Smith Lucania; J McMullin St L; Mrs H A Young St Joseph; B Martin Pittsburgh; W J Bankhead Shelby; Mrs Bayne Salem; H E McIlwain Albany; J I Wilkins do; C Jeffery, Marion; Mart Robbins Neeley; J J Harriatt Seattle; John Somers Tacoma; W Newman do; J Mersorn Carrollton; W Roberts Yakima; V Randal Salem; W Johnathan Eugene; J Randrl do; A Winters San Jose; P Bennett do; C H Hitch N Y; J e Wright Salem.

ST CHARLES.

C J Knox St L; I A Hollister Santa Barbara; W B Owens Santa Barbara; Ivory Santa Barbara; J Wilson Santa Barbara; Miss I Mortimer Niles; I I Wormsley Niles; S Glos Dallas; Rev M Berry Oakland; Mrs Jackson Fort Grove; Miss Jackson Fort Grove; H Thornton wife & I J Hobson Astoria; H H Brown wf Bayley; J H Wedman St L; C Thoms & Brow Will; G I Simpson Albany; C Miller Jefferson; E Thompson Albany; I I Robinson Dallas; S A Randle Sale; J Bean Tangleton; H Richards Tangleton; J A Gover do; W M Beadle do; J B Eddy do; J H Raley do; J F I Okerel S F; D McCully Salem; C W Williams Tendleton; Mrs I B Hanley, Hillsboro; B Alger Shamokawa; J Muckle St Wellers; J J M Gowen Minook; J Urquart Napavine; H M Chase W W; Miss A Chase W W; D H Harney Freeport; T J Greffry Corvallis; S K Hattesler Iowa; J W Evans Hebron; L Steele Houghton; C C Mc Coy W W; I Hayes Marshfield; J Lond Tacoma; C C Howarth Woodland; A B Newton Tillamook.

INTERNATIONAL

W J Cant Canada; W Mc Carney San Francisco; J C Cant New Era; J Chase do; A K Miller Columbus; A J Shappel, do; C Philbeck do; W Gray do; C H Baumgarten W W; J Mc Clayer do; Asa Barnhardt do; I Coblan do; G G Miller, Prairie City; P Auchter do; F G Strong, Walla Walla; A Edwards do; I Spill & Son Hood River; J Anderson do; D Doty Wash Ter; Mrs Joppleton do; Mrs McWiley Colfax; C Johnson do; Mrs Lesley St Paul; J Wilmer do; Mrs A Gulbransen do; J Wilson do; J Randall do; J H Connors do; F H Barker & w Ore; M Gorman do; W C Freeman Cheney; J Schaner do; E P Marsh & w Chicago; S Dalzell do; W Seamnin Mackburg; J Beel do; I N Butts Lincoln Neb; B S Bradshaw Cal; I Hamilton Chicago; A P Wagner, Winlock; J C Hughes Forest Gr; M Grewell & w Ti nois; I Meyers Oregon City; M M Grewell & w Ti nois; G R Dement Chicago; S Barr Island City; M Crawford, Dayton; Miss M Wilson Scappoose; Miss Wilson do.

ESMOND

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ROYAL

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BAKING POWDER

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WM T COLEMAN & CO Agts. San Francisco.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED BY THE Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah and to me directed and delivered on a certain judgment and decree of said Court, made and entered in said Court on the 7th day of June, A D 1886, in favor of Henry Failing and against Thomas Failing, Jr, and Mary Failing, his wife, for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 7th day of June, A D 1886, and the further sum of Seventy Five Dollars attorney's fees, and the further sum of Twenty Dollars costs and disbursements, and accruing costs, and commanding me to make the said sum of money out of the personal property of the said Thomas Failing, Jr, and Mary Failing, his wife, and if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real property belonging to the said defendants on the 7th day of June, A D 1886, the date of the said judgment, decree and docketing thereof, or at any time thereafter, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following described personal property, to-wit: [illegible] and will on

SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, A D 1886,

at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Portland, in said county and state, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject to redemption, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the said personal property, or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount of said judgment, decree and docketing thereof, together with all costs and accruing costs, and all lawful charges and fees.

Said property consists of [illegible] and is now in the possession of the said defendants, and is situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon.

Dated June 7, 1886.

J T APPERSON, Sheriff.

By Dunn Nash & Cox, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, A D 1886,

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Said property consists of [illegible] and is now in the possession of the said defendants, and is situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon.

Dated June 7, 1886.

J T APPERSON, Sheriff.

By Dunn Nash & Cox, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE cures Flesh Wounds Felons, Erysipelas, and all Skin Diseases 5

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886

WEBSTER.

New Hampshire to-day at Concord celebrates with appropriate ceremonies the unveiling of a fine statue of her greatest son, Daniel Webster. Nearly thirty-four years have elapsed since Webster was borne to the tomb—years that have included a tremendous war, followed by radical changes in our written constitution and our social civilization. Webster died a disappointed man, wounded in spirit by his party, and execrated by the antislavery sentiment of New England. What can we say of him to-day that will be more gentle to his fame than Theodore Parker and Charles Sumner wrote over his new made grave? First it should be said that while Webster did not originate the doctrine of national supremacy, as opposed to state sovereignty, nevertheless his forcible eloquence first saturated the people with the idea that we are a nation; and his celebrated speech in reply to Hayne furnished the north with the whole argument upon which we waged the great civil war and won the victory. It was Webster's logic and Webster's voice that really spoke from the the thousand tongues of flame at the great uprising when Sumpter fell; Webster's oratory of 1820 was in 1861 the unanswered and unanswerable argument for the fight we fought for the flag. Webster delivered the message of Washington and Hamilton and Marshall, the idea of indestructible nationality—with such magnificent eloquence that the whole nation heard it and Calhoun trembled at the lofty spirit of resistence Webster had evoked from the deep bosom of the dormant Union. When the din of battle, which gradually failed with the declining years of these two great champions "treble thundering swelled the gale" after their death, Calhoun's brains shotted the Confederate cannon, while Webster's clarion voice sounded along the blue ridge of Union soldiers that for four years stretched its barrier of bayonets between North and South. It was Webster's voice that was heard in the inspiring shout of the mighty armies that rose like magic when Lincoln stamped his foot in holy anger and wound a blast upon his war bugle whose every note was worth ten thousand men.

It was a kindly fate that has suffered those who once execrated Webster's latest weakness, when, he wavered from the old anti-slavery leanings of his prime, to live to see his noblest statesmanship shine with renewed lustre, when the people from Maine to Oregon, from the Canada line to the Ohio and Potomac rallied for the flag and marched to Webster's eloquent music of the Union. Webster in his last days with solemn sneer tried to sap the creed of the anti-slavery cause by calling it a "rub-a-dub-dub agitation," but at the second Bull Run his own eldest son fell in battle a willing and eager follower of that tremendous drum beat whose call to quarters at last the whole North obeyed, and whose incipient roll was this "rub-a-dub-dub agitation" that the sneer of the great expounder failed to silence. Massachusetts spit upon Webster's arguement of March 7, 1850, that it was the constitutional duty of a freeman to act the part of a federal slave hound; and yet we think anti-slavery Massachusetts was wrong in her judgment that Webster sold himself to the South for the pottage of a promised presidential nomination. Possibly he grew weak when he saw civil war looming up in gloomy shape before him, just as Seward, Charles Francis Adams and other old-time anti-slavery leaders grew weak when they saw the thunder cloud of war coming, and were ready to accept the Corwin or the Crittenden compromise rather than let the cloud burst in the federal sky.

To Webster our civilization was a material structure, and for such a man it was impossible to rise into the upper air of radical anti-slavery sentiment. Like his chief rivals and brother critics, Seward and Adams, failed us, when in 1861 they joined Edward Everett in painting the industrial value of the Union, in wondering what would become of the grave of Washington and the American flag, and offering to accept a more abject compromise than the one they cursed Webster for consenting to support. Webster's compromise speech of 1850 reads to-day like the eloquent cry of a strong thinker in his agony, and it is instinct with a solemn spirit of the same sincere patriotic alarm that his critics felt when they, after Webster's death, saw the same spectre of civil war as clearly as Webster's prophetic eyes saw it in 1850. Did Webster fail us more than Seward failed us when he stuck to Andrew Johnson; than Chase failed us when he coquetted with the democracy in 1868? Webster had his moral limitations, but his ambition or his insensibility to the potency of spiritual forces among the people do not appear to have betrayed him into grosser errors than the vast majority of the anti-slavery statesmen who denounced him. Webster was deficient in that sort of boundless humanity and exquisite moral sensibility which made Garrison the wonder of his time, and perhaps Phillips fairly summed him up when he said "he had as good a heart as can be made out of brains." Like Lincoln, Webster would have been an enormous man, no matter what soil had given him birth, or what circumstances had surrounded him. He was of that tribe of Titans that destroy and shape circumstances by the natural energy of their own vitality in action.

TWO KINDS OF MEN.

A friend of the physician and public orator of Webster must be measured by his peers, men of action, worldly wise and ambitious. To illustrate: Doctor Chadwick was a man of singularly pure morals and sweet life, so it would hardly be fair to judge Webster harshly because his morals were not as pure or his life as white as that of Channing. Channing weighed 90 pounds, had no stomach to speak of, was so frail in body and so ethereal in his whole nature that Dr. Bartol compared him to a balloon always tugging at its cords in a ceaseless effort to sail off to the sky. He was a moral genius, a contemplative man with a voice like a harp, so devout that he had few social sympathies or enjoyments; he could get very near nobody and nobody could get very near him, despite his gentle nature; he had not much with the world of business or politics; he dealt with the moral ideal sm of the study and the pulpit. Of course such a man had few temptations; he came into no contact with the conflict and struggle of animate human nature; his purity of life in his world of ideas was not a conquest; it was merely instinctive. Webster was "six feet of grit and human nature," deep chested, strong lunged, with the blood and alimentiveness, the superfluous vitality that goes with a man of stalwart frame, the dye of Jove and the port of Mars. Not a moral genius, not an idealist, shyly shrinking from contact with his fellows, he was born to lead and rule animate human nature for swayed and wielded the living forces of society by his genius for government. As a lawyer, orator and statesman, he came into constant collision with the hates, the rivalries of other men; he commanded power and he was constantly tempted by a thousand evil tongues to use it despotically and selfishly; he had not only to resist the appeal of his own tremendous passions, but those of thousands who called him leader and wanted some taste of his bounty. Men and women fawned upon him with their blandishments at every hour; his life was a long struggle with his own worst passions and the beguiling and beleaguering passions of others; he was a man of affairs, not a poet or dreamer and his struggle and his conquest, his success and his failure was the stern conflict of life with life, of man with the world. It was not a mere sedentary submission to the contemplative life of a moral, literary or scientific recluse who hears the shouts of war and views the battle, thick and bloody, from his study windows. Channing goes to his grave and the world fairly says, "Behold, a good man has entered into the rest that belongs to the spirits of just men made perfect," but when the pall of the mighty Webster is borne along shrill voices are heard recalling nothing better than the brandy and the beefsteak that was part of the fuel to Webster's furnace, whose hot blast moved the vast colossal engine of his brain. Garrison critics whimper about "the infirmities of genius," and yet who can tell, but the great searcher of all hearts, whether Webster, measured by his life of conflict, by his enormous temptations and opportunities, did not make as good a fight as Channing, who kept his virtue unspotted from the world by avoiding all contact, or conflict with the world that lives and breathes and fights and yells in the warring rivalries of business and politics. What Webster wanted Channing did not want; what Webster's stomach relished keenly would have thrown Channing into spasms of pain, and it is easy to see how Webster might fall far below Channing in purity of private and public morals and not do quite as well in politics as Channing would have done in the pulpit had he carried thither the vital physique, the strong passions and vast virility of mind and body that nature gave to Daniel Webster.

OPEN AIR CULTURE.

The happy habit of out door recreation that makes a man a rambler in the woods, on the hills, by the river side, on the seashore, is the best balm for hurt minds; the best tonic for debilitated bodies. The calm of a thousand flowers; the tonic in the mountain airs; in the spectacle of the beauty and breadth of nature that, whether in veracity or repose, always seems a perpetual rebuke to the harsh, quarrelsome narrowness of man. There is exquisite mental pleasure in out door life to him who has the rambling habit; there is the sweet call of the birds, the sight of the swift fishes as they flash in the streams, the flight of lussels, the flush of flowers, the grace and glory of the woods that bow their heads with tipsy joy, and make gestures of welcome with all the fingers of their thousand arms. What Americans need is not muscle; they need nerve and digestion, and these are obtained easiest by out door exercise that is pleasurable. Old age, when your life has been temperate and natural constitution good, is seldom infirmity, not is not seldom unhappy and listless because it is unoccupied. It is apt to take a less keen interest in human affairs because withdrawn from active participation in them, and is also apt, in consequence, to notice that the world is less interested in them, and therefore depression and discontent are perhaps not unnatural to men, who have been active and stirring spirits in their time. But if a man will take a little time as he walks through life to cultivate a taste for something of outdoor life and leisure, who her he is angler or hunter, whether he studies nature in trees or rocks or flowers, he will never be an unhappy old man, simply because he is old, for as long as he can get out of doors at all his leisure will be a blessing not a bane to him, as it is to so many men when their youth is gone and they have retired from active business.

One of the pleasant things Emerson found in Thoreau's diary was the entry "the lady slipper comes to-morrow," showing with what happiness of anticipation he watched for the coming of this shy wild flower, whose day of bloom he had learned in his life-long habit of seeking out the secrets of the woods. The flowers, the trees, the birds, the fish and game all in their season make a charming procession of old loves that every year look fresh and new to any man who was fortunate when young to have opened his ears, eyes and his soul to these healing influences. The woods, vocal with the happy calls of its feathered tenantry, and glowing with the bright faces of its flowers, always seem to disperse the fussy, meddling fiends of care and trouble from the cankered heart of man. The poet who wrote "God made the country and man made the town," must have been a rambler in the woods, a wanderer by the river side.

Whether we are in search of healing influences for nerves and digestion, or solace for a wounded spirit, or sagacious preparation against the unrest and unhappiness of unoccupied old age, there is the wood, the field and the stream, for all the lovely sights and sounds intelligible with which nature has filled earth, air, sky and sea; the pleasant waters, the noble mountains, the evening glory when the sun at setting, like an heroic admiral, as he grandly sinks, "lets all his rosy signals fly." So shall a man grow old cheerfully, and like flower and leaf, bring something of his youthful color and beauty of body and soul to the grave with him, so that even in the faded glory we should still recall the former flame and fragrance of the flower; the sweetness and the light of the life that nears the end of its slow departing day.

If a man would always keep something of his natural music in him; something of his first freshness and elasticity of body and mind to a late hour in life, he would do well to live like a wild flower, so like the wild, lower he may keep something of the happy tides of life and health, even as he marches to the grave; that is, he should live out of doors as much as possible, when his duty to his family and his business is over and he has fairly earned his hour or day of recreation. Let him give free play to the gipsy joy in outdoor life that is in us all if we only give it a fair chance to feed and flourish. We never saw a billiard hall crowded with young men on a beautiful day that it did not seem a pity the boys had not been taught to fish, ride, row and shoot; to prefer a six-mile walk through beautiful woodland, by the bank of a charming river, to a trip on a bicycle, which, however good it may be for the soul, is sure to distort the knees. Joe Jefferson, the actor, probably spoke wiser than he knew when, in answer to a friend's question as to what he was doing to educate his children, cheerfully said: "I am teaching them to fish and to speak the truth." Both, of course, is not all of education, but it is a great deal better education than many parents ever succeed in giving their children, even though they pay a good deal more than through college.

Age does not wither nor custom stale our ever varied delights for the infinite variety of nature. It leaves us only when death seals up our sight. When age creeps over us so that we cannot take the old walk on the breezy slopes of the incense breathing hills; when we cannot endure the toilsome tramp with rod and gun, we can still feed our souls through the eyes on the beauty of summer. The waters, which the ice, and the flowers are welcome as they march in annual procession from April to October, "last as they all must, we were happy children and searched for them every spring, anxious that no mother should have dirtier and sweeter fingers than we brought home to deck her who was our cradle's light. The vandal settler may slash down the woods; and skin his streams; but he cannot steal the sunshine nor extinguish the stars; he cannot level Mount Hood, nor dissipate the purple mist of evening glory that wraps the lower hills; he cannot make nature's hues die out before their time, and since he cannot there will always be unchanging and changeless joys for the eye and the ear of the poorest man who has grown old, cultivating a taste for quiet out door recreation that soothes and sweetens the spirit rather than for the feverish, artificial pleasures of a frivolous, fashionable life. The great painter of fruits and flowers knows his business, and he has shown us how to grow old graciously in the quiet, out door life and lingering lovableness in death of his trees and flowers. The most cynical fellow who reads this only to sneer at it, long before the next winter is wasted will be murmuring the words of the sweet Irish singer:

Ah! my heart is weary waiting
Waiting for the May—
Waiting for the pleasant ram ble,
Where the fragrant hawthorn brambles
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dewy way,
Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May.

Senators as Lobbyists.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts, Teller, Cameron, Dawes, Hoar, Mitchell of Oregon, Sawyer and Sewell did their political party no service in voting against the bill to prohibit senators from accepting money as counsel fees from railroad corporations. They would have done a much wiser thing to have voted with Shermian, Blair, Chace, Colom, Frye, Harrison, McPherson, Miller, Morrill, Plumb and Wilson of Iowa, who agreed with the democrats on this question. It was an impolitic act, to say nothing of its unsoundness as point of principle.

SINNING AGAINST LIGHT.

The president has signed a bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and of their effects upon the human system. The law includes the West Point military academy and the Annapolis naval school, as well as the school system of the District of Columbia and all the Indian and colored schools in territories of the United States. The law requires that they shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in these schools. The law is of course right; it matters not whether it accomplish its object is another question. President White of Cornell once pitied Satan as a remedy for the outrageous abuse of the debt-making power, as exercised by state, county and municipality, "the establishment in each of our most important colleges and universities of a full undergraduate course, which, while including studies in science and literature for general culture and discipline, shall have one of its main subjects history, politics and social science, and general jurisprudence." The theory of President White was that the United Immanuel caper-sauce sometimes eat by congress, by state and municipal governments was due to the prevailing ignorance of political and financial science on the part of the governors and the governed; that the people should be educated to know that the economic and social problems that vex us to-day have vexed other people before us, and that the same mistakes that are now so glibly proposed as cure-alls have been just as plausibly presented before; have been fatuously tried and have ruinously failed. The destructives can diagnose a disease that anyone who runs may read, but higher education in political lingering will hardly prove a specific cure for our national sins of enormous taxation, municipal extravagance, financial folly or public intemperance, because these sins are enacted and endured not as much through ignorance as through ingrained dishonesty and deliberate selfishness. Ex-Senator Thurman, an able man, equipped with all the historical knowledge of past and present, became a greenbacker and a silverite. Did he sin from lack of light or in spite of it? The late Alexander H. Stephens, Ben Butler, Booth of California, Senator Ingalls were all children of college and culture; all men of superior intellect, and yet all greenbackers or silverites. "Sunset Cox" had plenty of culture and learning, and yet was a most pestilent and dangerous little demagogue when in congress; so was another man of high intelligence, the late Fernando Wood. We are not seeking to make any point against higher education; we only seek to point out that the moral sense of the people, not their lack of the sort of light represented by learning and study is at fault. Dishonesty and selfishness are the soul and inspiration of wicked legislation within and without congress. No man of ordinary business knowledge but honestly despises "greenback sort;" no man of ordinary business brains but knows that to sell what you don't own or to discount the fruits of a speculation and spend them before the venture has borne any fruit is the road to ruin. The sort of intelligence that secures a state against moral blunders in legislation, against financial folly and extravagant taxation is common enough now, and our difficulty and danger is not to be averted by the founding of schools of political learning. It is to be found in an awakened national moral sense, to take the place of the cynical moral indifferentism with which all men in politics, whether chill fans of common schools or colleges, whether they know all history and political precedents or not, look at public measures and public men. The mass of the people are not ignorant; they sin against their light from selfishness or moral indifference to everything except the immediate prospect of making one dollar two. We are like Dr. Johnson's typical Scotchman. "Place a sixpence on the farther side of the bottomless pit and a Scotchman would spring for it at the risk of tumbling in." The work to be done is not to found more higher universities of political and physiological inquiry in the shape of professors, preachers teachers and preachers the foundation of a lofty *morality* in politics, society and business. Neither political nor physiological learning will make us wiser, more honest or more temperate, until we move public *moral sense* As a people we know a deal better than to do as we do. We curse our congress and curse our extravagant and corrupt officials, and yet they fairly reflect the prevailing popular moral sense of their time. It is an old but true saying that institutions do not make men, but men make institutions; the stage, the courts, the press, the legislatures and the laws are as good as the people. It is fairly said that "if bad laws are enacted, and the enforcement of wholesome ones neglected, it is because the people so desire it. They know the character of the public servants before they elect them and, if corruption prevails it is because the people choose to be represented by bad men, not because they are deceived by them." The foundation, head of politics is the people and the stream cannot rise above its source. Physicians know all about alcohol, but all physicians are not total abstainers from convivial indulgence; it is the old story; it is not sin for lack of light but in spite of light, and teaching the physiology of intemperance will not make men temperate any more than books and knowledge and culture keeps the leaders in congress and in politics from enacting folly and extravagance, and consenting to corruption. It is more public *moral sense*, not more schools in knowledge, that is wanted. The time was when all the New England colleges and pulpits were the defenders and apologists of slavery; the wasps that socially and politically tried to sting the anti-slavery cause to death. Choate, Everett, Felton, Dewey, Dr. Lord, Dr. Adams, Hillard, Otis, Lunt, Winthrop, lacked no knowledge that books could teach them, but wherever they turned their stony faces the apostles of humanity, like Chase, Seward, Parker, Greeley and Sumner felt their souls possessed of despair of the overthrow of the slave power. If learning could have put a heart in Choate and Everett they would and have wanted one; and if the lack of learning could have made an incarnated icicle of Wendell Phillips, he would have worshipped Everett and sneered at and stamped on the slave. Not wrong comes not so much from lack of light as of the selfish consent to sin in spite of light. Public and private moral sense is wanted rather than schools for higher learning in the history of politics or the physiology of intemperance.

THE MORAL DRAMA.

In Hogarth's memorable pictures of "Gin Lane" is preserved the evidence that the popular intemperance in the days of Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Burke and Chatham was awful beyond anything we see in our own times; and yet up to that beyond the times of Walter Scott, the best and wisest element of English society seems to have looked at periodical intoxicat on as something of venial consequence, more a subject of laughter than tears among your friends. During the last fifty years there has been a great reform among the leaders of English opinion on both sides of the water in this respect, and the result is that while intemperance is still a very great evil, we do not believe it is a growing national disease. We are inclined to think it decreases just in proportion to our application of legitimate retaliative to its ravages. We mean by legitimate remedies those which smack of nothing but soberness, honesty and truth; by illegitimate remedies we mean those vicious nostrums that pass on the stage under the name of moral drama. It very likely does sober people no good to witness on the stage the realistic presentation of the horrors of intemperance: it does those who drink to excess positive harm. During the performance of "Drink," Charles Reade's version of Zola's "L'Assommoir," in London several years ago, the audience in the galleries consumed great quantities of bottled ale, and when it was over apparently sought the public houses with as much eagerness as if they had not been shuddering just before at the artistically rendered agonies of death by delirium tremens. The road to reformation is not through entertainment. The world is not to be reformed to the sound of fiddles in the orchestra. You might as well expect to create a disgust for the life of a highwayman in the mind of your boy by taking him to hear "The Beggar's Opera." The boy would probably think Captain Macheath a hero, and forget that he was a villain. This is not the way that Whitfield or Wesley or any other great reformer ever rehabilitated a human soul. The fellow who amuses and entertains those who are "reached" may have a necessary place in the world; but he can never be a true evangelist, and it is a clear absurdity to claim for the theatre that it ever did or ever can do for a sinking man the work of an earnest middle evangelist of temperance. If the theatre is an efficient worker for temperance through the moral drama, then Talmage and his Tabernacle, with its Thespis sits with Thedegin, is the best form of religion, since it is in exactly the same line as the "religious drama," the evangelism of entertainment. The "Temperance Drama" of the states, but it is something more simple and serious in the temperance that drunkards in chains want than entertainment of a highly colored sort. Temperance platform speech that is crowded with the lime lights and shadows of the "temperance panorama" is really injurious, for it does not relieve a man has no business to go about delivering temperance talks unless he is a total abstainer, and is earnest in his will get hearers enough, and if the morality of simple truthful earnestness and the uprightness of unexaggerated statement will in that way can make him the most effective evangelist, but the moment you catch the note of melodrama in his voice, the moment you see him subscribing simple solemn truths pose for exaggerated stage effect, he certain he has parted with his best power. He is no longer a true *evangelist*; he is only an *entertainer*.

This wretched substitute of the march navy and lights of the stage for the work of a simple, upright soul, who carries a real message to his fellow-men, born on of the sincerity, purity and intense earnestness of his spirit, has played the very mischief by making the religious drama or entertainment usurp the old simplicity of real religion and temperance dramas take the place of words of true and solemn soberness about temperance. Rough once addressed a vast audience in Scotland and everybody was delighted with his dramatic genius. An American present asked an able Scotch clergyman "How much less whisky will be drunk to-night by this audience?" "Not a gluss, probably," was the answer. Verily the world is not reformed in serious matters to the sound of fiddlers in the orchestra, any more than real religion is spread by turning a church into a kind of sanctified opera house, with a high-priced contralto in the choir, a comedist in the gallery, and a clerical Boscins in the pulpit.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

According to the N. Y. *Evening Post* the republican managers at the East contemplate the growth of the prohibition movement with alarm, since the balance of power in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut is to-day in the hands of the prohibitionists. Here are the figures for New York:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
1883	536,164	535,418	25,702
1884	562,001	563,043	15,907
1885	560,481	501,605	20,267

Blaine would have carried the state in 1884 if St. John had not been in the field, and without a prohibition ticket in 1885 Davenport would have had a majority. The failure of the New York legislature at its last session to submit a prohibition amendment to the popular vote, and the action of the same legislature in passing the Shook excise bill, in the avowed interest of "prohibition saloon keepers," has justly incensed the prohibition party and given them thousands of new recruits. The Albany *Evening Journal*, a leading prohibition organ, says:

The general statement we believe cannot be disputed that a prohibition vote of 30,000 in New York state will prevent the republican party from carrying the state for years to come, unless a political earthquake shall change the face of things. And we have to make good that vote by securing so-called republican spite-votes," as a whole.

The figures in New Jersey are as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
1880	132,755	122,965	191
1883	17,047	10,136	4,764

A prohibition ticket in the field Blaine would have carried New Jersey in 1884. The republican legislature recently voted down by a large majority both a local option bill and a plan for high license, and of course the breach between the republicans and the prohibitionists is wider than before. The figures in Connecticut are as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
1880	67,041	64,317	401
1882	58,876	56,084	1034
1884	67,021	60,790	2305

Without a prohibition ticket in the field Blaine would have carried Connecticut in 1884. These are the facts of the situation and unless the face of them is greatly changed the republican candidate can carry these three states in 1888, and without these three states no republican can be elected president. The *Post* is not an advocate of prohibition, and explains the mood of the prohibitionists as follows:

They are men who believe in something, and who can no longer find anything to believe in in the republican party. They have been driven out by such political management as the Shook telegram reveals, which has been the main reliance of the party for victory for several years. It is a management which bases its hope of success, not upon any principle, but upon trickery and trading. Its idea of legislation is not to enact laws in the public interest, but to enact the laws which may be likely to repel any class of ignorant or vicious voters. In one anxiety to catch votes of this sort the party has lost the very vote which made it powerful, namely, the vote of the people who believe in something.

The *Post* is further of the opinion that while the republican machine is clearly for Blaine, he will be beaten worse, were the election to take place to-morrow, than before. Cleveland has not ruined the country as he is not likely to ruin it, while the republican party is not making any votes because it does not appear to represent anything. The republican senate, under Edmunds, gave away their own case in the fight with Cleveland and the corporations, and it has done nothing since but pass the paternal Blair school coal bill, and a lot of extravagant pension bills, thrown as silly sops to the rabble. The "bloody shirt" is become obsolete, and the at last republican organs have literally nothing to say. The machine is for Blaine, and there is no man of conviction, large enough or warm enough, to rally the moral forces of the party around himself for some positive principle against Blaine and the machine. The republican party seems to be lying, in the judgement of outsiders for lack of something decent to do. The best men in the party for brains and heart are Joe Hawley of Connecticut and Geo. F. Hoar of Massachusetts, but the West will never take anybody from the East, as long as Blaine is a candidate if Blaine is not taken either Logan or Sherman would be likely to secure the nomination, and either one would make an excellent president.

THE PINE CREEK ROAD.

It will be remembered that the last legislature at its special session appropriated $15,000 to make a road connecting Union, Baker City and North Powder with the new Pine Creek mines. The amount appropriated was all that was asked for and was considered amply sufficient to complete the desired road, even after allowing a liberal per cent. for the increased cost of public over private work. A commissioner was appointed under the provisions of the bill and instructed to go ahead and get the road ready, if possible, for business this year. Reports have come from time to time saying that the enterprise was getting on well and the public was prepared to hear at any time that the work was satisfactorily completed. But now comes Mr. W. T. Wright, a well known citizen of Union, with the report that the money is gone, is squandered away or misappropriated. The money is gone, but there is no road. A good deal of work has been done, but more money—some thousands of dollars—will be required to make a complete and serviceable road.

And now what is to be done about it? If the money is gone it can not be recovered, it the ways in which it has been spent can be shown up, and if there has been mismanagement or disparity in this matter it can be exposed. It is the duty of the governor, as the executive officer of the state, either to go in person or send some thoroughly competent or trustworthy man to investigate this bad business and bring the facts connected with it to the light. The public would be better satisfied if the governor would go himself. There have been roads enough in Oregon already to discredit the country. If there had been wrong doing in this matter the punishment ought to be made to follow the crime.

In an article on the Oregon election the New York *Tribune* says:

Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, who was recently elected in the United States senate from that state against the protests of the decent republicans, has been the head and front of the ring which has now brought the party to defeat. Upon a man of Senator Mitchell's political views and principles defeat can have no reforming effect. The only way to restrain him from doing injury to the party is to destroy his power absolutely. His senatorial term will expire in 1891, and further than may be expected that he will do as an object to reform what power he still holds or to escape the judgment pronounced his party in Oregon is going to inflict upon him.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* puts it this way:

The election of Sylvester Pennoyer governor of Oregon is the proper answer to the exploits of the republican senator which placed Mr. Mitchell in the United States senate. Mr. Pennoyer was not the best democrat which the party might have selected, but Mr. Dunbar was selected to defeat Col. Thomas H. Cornoyer, and the combination of average mediocrity and corruption was too much for the average intelligence of Oregonians in the hands of the party. And it is good to see them so baffled.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hunt, Frank E. Watts and Miss Ida M. Vaughan, all of Portland, Oregon.

MEETING NOTICE.

Ellison Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F. This evening will pay a fraternal visit to Mount Tabor No. 35, I. O. O. F., this (Thursday) evening at the close of the Lodge session the encampment will confer the degree for special business. Let all the members be present. By order of the C. P.

Attest: HARRY C. BOYD, Scribe pro tem.

NEW TO-DAY.

Excursion to the Seaside!

SATURDAY, JUNE 19,

Under the auspices of GRACE M. E. CHURCH, on the fine side wheel steel steamer,

OLYMPIAN!

FIRST-CLASS MUSICAL TALENT

Has been secured to provide entertainment. Mrs. Wetzel and Mrs. Goodall to solo; Mrs. Jewell, a graduate of the New England conservatory of music and pupil of Mason & Hamlin; Miss Shannah Cummings, of Chicago, sister of Mrs. Wetzel, fine pianist and vocalist; Prof. Wetzel, Mrs. Florence E. Denny, of Gen. Pleasanton, and Mrs. Lamon, elocutionist. Besides other excellent talent. The CHAUTAUQUANS will also take part in the programme. As it will be full moon and the luxurious and spacious steamer is fully lighted with electric light, the return trip will be especially enjoyable.

ASTORIA! ILWACO! FORT CANBY!

Several hours can be spent at either of these places. A limited trip can be made to North Beach. Those who will take advantage of the magnificent facilities offered to reclaim what power he still holds or to escape the political contempt of his party in Oregon is going to inflict upon him.

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BASKET PICNIC PARTIES

both Ilwaco and Fort Canby are delightful places to enjoy out-of-door lunch parties. So that friends can make up parties and thus provide for the entire meal. Table room will be furnished on the Olympian for those not having a private party.

STOP OVER PRIVILEGE.

Those having all the excursionists desire to remain over their tickets will be good to return on Monday on the regular boat, which leaves Astoria at 8 A. M.

TIME TABLE!

Leave Ash street dock at 7 a. m., arrive at Astoria at 12 M. Dinner served at 1 P. M. Start at 3:30 p. m. Returning at 4 p. m., arriving at Portland 9 p. m.

TICKETS (ROUND TRIP)

Astoria, $1.50; Ilwaco and Fort Canby, $2; children, 75 cents. Children under five years, free. Tickets for sale at Gray's, Parmenter's, Stockle's & Hall's, Skidmore's, Woodland's, Clarke's, Asbury's, Fleddy's, Brown's, Curtis's and Allen's.

Counterpassant state rooms and meals on the Olympian. Telegram for reserve of state rooms at Astoria reel office.

FOURTH OF JULY

EXCURSION & PICNIC

TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

Given by the Ladies of the Taylor St. M. E. Church,

MONDAY, JULY 5th.

The swift, Safe and Commodious Electric Light

STR. OLYMPIAN

will leave from Portland, stopping at Astoria, Fort Canby, Chinook, Ilwaco to Portland same days at 10 A. M. Young ladies stationed several hours to visit the fortifications at Fort Canby, and Hospital Point, on the ocean beach, Ilwaco and the entire beach.

Tickets, including Platform and First-class Band will be provided by H. HICKS, Ortel.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION!

—OF—

HOPE LODGE NO. 1, A. O. U. W.,

By Steamer R. R. Thompson and Barge,

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, from Ash st. dock.

Parsons & Perry's Band has been engaged.

Boat leaves at 7:30 P. M., calling at East Portland and Linton on the way down the river.

Tickets $1, receivable at all the bookstores and at the entrance on the night of the excursion. 15j3

FOR TILLAMOOK & NESTUCCA

THE STEAM SCHOONER

ROSE OLSEN

Is receiving freight at Flanders' wharf. 14

THE ST. JAMES.

LEADING HOTEL

Of the Northwest.

Cor. Front and Morrison streets,

Portland, Oregon.

200 ROOMS

C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN THOROUGHLY overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repaired, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entered new in appointments.

AN OTIS ELEVATOR

has just been introduced with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground.

CHEST, CHARLES, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT,

In charge of CHARLES HEILMAN, is conducted in First-Class Style and affords Visitors every Luxury known to the Epicurean.

THE ST. JAMES.

FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC AND GAMES

—OF THE—

PORTLAND CALEDONIA CLUB.

Sellwood Grove, Monday, July 5th.

Tickets: Adults, 50c; children, 25c.

Trains leave Front and A sts at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. All the prominent athletes of the Pacific coast will be present. The unsurpassed view of the Willamette river, Mount Hood and Tualatin plains, together with the most successful picnic ever held on the Pacific coast, will combine to make this one of the most successful picnics ever held in Oregon. Everybody is cordially invited to be present and participate in the games. Refreshments will be served on the grounds at reasonable prices. Ice will be provided on the ground to those who prefer.

THE SPERLING BAND has been engaged for the occasion, and will render choice selections during the day. Dancing platform and first-class band will be provided by H. HICKS, Ortel.

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THE STEAMER

TO ILWACO!

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 2 P. M.—Return

Monday, July 5, from Ilwaco, 5 P. M.

To secure berth in season to perform the Company will give a Grand Barnum Excursion on the Magic Lamp.

Tickets, $3.00. Secure berths early.

OLYMPIAN!

A select steamer will leave about 7 o'clock, to accommodate persons who cannot leave at 2 P. M. this day. Tickets, Round Trip, $4.

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NEW TO-DAY.

The prices quoted this week for Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods by McALLEN & McDONNELL are the lowest yet reached. The firm is carving out a bright future.—*Sunday Oregonian.*

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN FAMILY. Inquire 106 Second st.

WANTED—SECOND AND SALE AT ST. Johns; must be well recommended. Apply at once.

EVENING EXCURSIONS—THE STEAMER will leave daily by chamberlain for Salem at 6 P. M. Return at 10 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER. Address, stating salary, etc., P. O. box 1, city.

WANTED—A BOY TO RIDE IN A NORTH Portland grocery wagon. Inquire at 106 Washington st.

CANARY BIRDS—NATIVE FROM ITS CAG

Oregonian.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, June 16—10 P. M.

Name of Station	Bar.	Ther.	Max.	Min.	Rain	Wind	Dir.	Weather
Portland	30.00	68	74	52	0.00	SW	7	Cloudy
Astoria	30.02	58	66	52	0.00	W	10	Fair
Salem	30.04	66	76	52	0.00	W	9	Clear
Roseburg	30.06	62	72	52	0.00	W	9	Clear
Eugene City	30.06	64	76	52	0.00	NW	7	Clear
Dalles	30.07	68	80	56	0.00	N	0	Cloudy
Lakeview	30.07	58	68	56	0.00	N	0	Clear
Boise City	30.06	62	74	52	0.00	NW	11	Clear
Umatilla	30.05	68	80	54	0.00	W	0	Clear

Note.—Local thermometer, 5 P. M.: maximum 74, minimum 52. Rainfall, 24 hours ending at 5 P. M. 0.00 feet.

INLAND PASSENGERS.

Left Here to arrive over the N P Miss Hopkins, Mrs J B. Lee, Mrs S G. Hopkins, Mrs L. L. Eagar, and 20 immigrants.

Left Kalama to arrive over the Short Line—Mrs Bennington and child, Mrs A. Olmstead, H W McMaster, John Hall, Mrs L. Fegret, M Worthington D L. Smith, Mrs A. H. Heywood, J R. McMahon Henry Hildebrandt, and 4 immigrants.

BRIEF MENTION.

Ice at the Tivoli to-night.

The Multnomahs and Columbias are steadily falling behind.

Fine strawberries at the Tivoli are now quite plentiful.

The Sheriff's sale of Silvertone on the 4th of July will not include Silvertone

Companies No. 2 and 3 of the A. O. H. have engaged Willamette Falls City park for the 27th inst.

The firm of Towne & Moore, "Hook" the tailor, will lay at the Cape on Monday

Mrs. Michael Abern, who died several days ago, took place yesterday from his residence.

Mr. Mulkerley, a native of Ireland, has filed his declaration of becoming a citizen of the United States.

Deputy Sheriff Charles F. Leeks was granted a divorce from Sarah Leeks by Judge Stearns on the ground of adultery

Mr. Foley, who resides at 251 A street received the prize parasol donated by McAllen & Co. to the Knights of Labor picnic held recently.

Arrangements are completed for the dairy exhibit, to be given to-night on Col. John Gavin's lawn, by the young ladies of Trinity parish. It promises to be an elegant affair.

Mr. Perry Henshaw on Monday officiated at the marriage of Mr. Cornelius T. Allbrecht and Miss Sophia Brown, and returned to his home in the county clerk's office with a $5 fee in his pocket.

Messrs. Sullivan, Owens and Wilson, well known residents of Santa Barbara county California, are at the St. Charles. They will shortly leave for Eugene and other points, on a tour of inspection in our state.

Officer Hegard Johnny Mooney who stole a watch from Joseph Smith's scow some days ago, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Hall for sixty days. Time is passing and for fourth term

The Multnomah will commence the annual camp meeting of the ministerial association of the Christian church at Turner, eight miles south of Salem Reduced rate of fare will be allowed

Sheriff Hare yesterday sold the fixtures, etc. in the saloon shop of H. Watkins on Morrison between Second and Third, on an execution in favor of W Spaulding and A H Devlin for $2384 44. The amount realized by the sale was $226.

Attention is called to the announcement of the Grand Lodge excursion on the Olympian Monday, under "New To-day" Particular provision has been made for entertainment of families. There will be no post to any cause.

Mr. Ellis has had the misfortune to lose his pocketbook. He was backing his express wagon to Bending & Farrell's dock and the horse becoming cramped he gave the horse a rap with the whip, when it dropped dead in reverse one to Mr Ham

The Portland Temperance Alliance meets at Good Templars' hall at 10 A. M. The object is to thoroughly organize and arrange for systematic temperance work It is expected that the regular reduction of rates on the O. R. & N. railroad, will be granted.

Mr. Gilbert has been appointed by the county administrator of the estate of Alexander Allard, deceased Allard is the old man who was robbed by Willie Paley and the Small boys. He died several weeks ago on his donation claim some distance back on the east side, from which he was brought to the city.

About a month ago Ellen Patterson brought suit for a divorce from Charles M Patterson the well known manufacturer, and for a division of property acquired after marriage Yesterday Mr Soares dismissed the case It would appear from this that Mr and Mrs Pat have made up.

U. S. Marshal Charles J Crush arrived from Yamhill county yesterday, having in charge John Cooper, accused of furnishing liquor to a Grand Ronde Indian Crush reports that he was thoroughly drenched while driving through Yamhill county yesterday forenoon It rained there in every part of the forenoon

The sailing enterprise has been started in this city by W P Keady and others, and the first to prove as successful as the trip from the mouth of the Columbia A lot of young men help fish rock cod, and some of our old graybeards ever seen here, were down from Yaquina on Tuesday and found it a success.

Officer Michael O'Keefe, while passing the corner of Second and Alder streets, hauled off and struck Chu Chu in the jaw, with the result that he broke and ran down Alder street where policeman Nash overhauled him and took him to the police station, where he was booked on the charge of assault and battery Chu Chu says he never saw O'Keefe before and no words with him and that the assault was entirely unprovoked

THE MEETING OF PROHIBITION SITS

Which "Prints whose motive in favor of good morality and the enforcement of the laws of the land, irrespective of party ties, may be found in the community, are requested to assemble in mass meeting at Rigler's hall over Prentice's store on Friday evening, June 18, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a city council, from the first second and third wards and electing officers for the ensuing year. J. L. JOHNSON Chairman of Committee

A free ride with Oatman at 124 First street to his lots fronting from $100 to $150 each, when they are on the instalment plan. Investigate and you will find they are the lowest prices and best terms ever offered. Remember the location, 124 First street.

Two upright pianos as cheap as ever sold in Portland, square pianos only $200 at K. Kohler's, 151 Morrison street. Parties in want of pianos will find these are the lowest prices ever offered.

Mr. Hall, corner of Third and Oliver streets, wants several hands to work in his woolen mills. Workers will be given employment at once.

Messrs. Ayers and Lewards—Single loom carpets, Wall paper, new stock low at A. Bermingham's, 243 and 245 First street

Extension tables in antique oak cherry walnut and ash for sale at the lowest rates by the manufacturer, H. Schueller & Co.

Meier, Wilhelm & Strobel pro rietors of the Bazaar, First street between B and C [illegible] open every day except Sunday

Wall Paper and Stationery stand 149 First street, Occidental hotel C H Wilcox Proprietor

Shades and Side Boards all styles and prices at Schueller & Co's 168 First st.

The Pacific Lumberman and other ash on sale at H.L. Dekum's

Dr. Price's Cream Chocolate is stronger than any other. Delicious for breakfast.

Call at Ayer's and get a good dinner go to the First street

BUSINESS ITEMS

Fine Cigars—Frieman's.

Fine Cigars—Frieman's Oak street

Fine Confectionery, spring styles, 162 Fourth

Fine Breakfast in Baskets—Frieman's

Fine Perfumes—Best Silver and Nickel E. Taylor

Fine Cigars at special rates. Waukegan Boat

Fine Sewing Machine Co 88 Morrison st.

Fine Ice Cream.

Fine Cigars, Supplies, George M. Parker 131 First st.

Fine Sewing Machine Store, 251 Third st., Singer machines and best.

Fine Cigars, Tobaccos and Confectionery with a Cold, Cough or Sore Throat. These symptoms (which are a specific trouble of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved at once by "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

ARCADIA COFFEE HOUSE, 251 Morrison st. Oysters in every style

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MEETING OF NATIVE SONS OF OREGON.—There will be a meeting of the Native Sons of Oregon society in this city Friday evening July 2, at which time many applications for membership will be acted upon, and other important business transacted The directors selected the above date in order to afford native sons living in the interior an opportunity of attending at reduced rates of travel Those wishing to take advantage of the reduced rates may do so by attending the excursion of the Chemawa church to this city, arriving here either Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, with privilege of stop pin over to attend the grand Fourth of July celebration in Portland Each railroad station agent on the O. A. C. R. R. has table of rates and circular giving particulars about this excursion Application for membership may be made after arriving in Portland Qualifications Born in Oregon over 21 years of age Initiation fee $1, which also pays for one year's dues, annual dues, $1

ARRESTED AFTER MANY DAYS.—On the 27th of last February a middle aged man named James Murphy, who lives in a shanty not far from McLeran's mill at the foot of Fifth street, was fatally cut by Jack McDonald The police were informed of the matter at the time, and though thorough search was made, McDonald could not be found, Tuesday he was seen in town, and his arrest followed Murphy was badly slashed, and has a long scar on his arm. He was also cut on the left shoulder and in the abdomen The grand jury looked into McDonald's case, and returned an indictment against him of assault with intent to kill He was arraigned before Judge Stearns yesterday and allowed until to-day to enter his plea

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Joe Taylor was arrested yesterday by constable Higley on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Joseph Slee The story as told is that when Taylor's barn was destroyed by fire awhile back he accused one Kolzbier of being concerned in it, and of knowing no nothing of a harness that was missing Taylor and Kolzbahler arrested, and an examination of the charges preferred against him resulted in his acquittal Subsequently Taylor found that bleachers had the harness, and took it. Yesterday Slee asked Taylor concerning it, and says Taylor, in answer, hauled off and struck him The case has been set for trial at 10 o'clock this morning, at which time Justice Lewis will decide on the merits.

A SPECK ELEVATOR.—Yesterday afternoon a number of Masons in accordance on the Grand Lodge crowded the elevator at the third story to make the descent. The boy started the machine down slowly for a few feet, and then suddenly "opened her wide open" As a result, the safety clutch which is put there especially for that purpose, acted, and drove the knives sharp into the frames, holding the cage so that it could not be budged either way There between two floors the cage, with its dozen passengers, hung for half an hour, until the services of a man were secured and the netting ripped off Then the cloth was removed and the elevator resumed business.

NIGHT FIRE.—The alarm from box 4 at 12 o'clock last night was caused by a fire in the Mechanics' hotel, on Hood street, between Harris on and Lincoln It originated under a stairway of the private entrance to the place, the space being used as a room The damage to the building was slight, as the department responded promptly and put the fire out before it had gained much headway The building is unoccupied and is owned by Mr Wilson who is out of town at present, having gone down to the coast several days ago It is supposed to be a case of incendiarism The same hotel was almost totally destroyed by fire about a year ago

VALUABLE PAPER MILL property to be sold at auction, fully equipped and in running order has one of the best water powers on the coast, with fifteen acres of land. Situated at Bridal Veil falls, on line of O. R. & N. company's railroad and Columbia river Also included in this sale, eighty acres of land fronting on deep water of Columbia river on railroad track, taking in the valuable water power known as One onta falls This is an opportunity for investment rarely to be had. Sale takes place at court house Monday A. M., June 21, at 10 o'clock

TO TAKE OBSERVATIONS.—Prof Davidson, of the coast and geodetic survey, pitched his tent in the custom house grounds yesterday, over the stone monument placed there several years since by another member of the survey He will take an observation to see what the variation of the compass is here now, and compare it with the variation a the time of the last observation to see whether a democrat being president and Pennoyer being governor has knocked the earth out of plumb, or jarred it from its base

LIGHT SENTENCE.—James Morey, who one night last February in the Rosebud saloon, corner of Second and Salmon streets, stabbed J R Lutson in the abdomen with a large-sized clasp knife, got off with a three months' sentence yesterday Morey may consider himself very fortunate, as he cut Lutson quite badly, and for a time it was feared Lutson's days in this world were limited In fact, the police authorities went so far as to take his ante mortem statement With good surgical treatment and care he recovered

WILL FILED.—In the county court yesterday the will of Daniel Blanchet was filed for probate Blanchet died in his city June 13, and left personal property worth $100 and real estate of the value of $2000 Testator bequeaths $800 to St. Vincent's hospital The residue of the estate is to be divided between five brothers and a sister namely, Victor, Oliver, Joseph, Eugene, Louis and Eloise Blanchet. The property is to be sold immediately and the proceeds divided J B Blanchet is appointed administrator

DENVER CITY OFFICIALS COMING.—A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Mr Johann White, corporation counsel of Denver stating that a party consisting of Joseph E. Bates, mayor, Wm M Bliss treasurer, and J Gratz Brown, a member of the council of Denver, and himself, leave Denver on the 30th inst. for a five or six weeks' trip to the Northwest Mr White and others of the party were here in 1883, and expect to renew their pleasant experiences of that time

DECLARED INSANE.—John Eaton a native of Ireland, forty-five years of age, was examined yesterday by the county judge for insanity and ordered committed to the insane asylum Eaton is afflicted with what is known as chronic dementia, and has delusions of various kinds Yesterday he imagined he was in Oregon City, and no power on terra cotta could make him believe otherwise He is a single man and his destination has been that of a cook

STEAMBOATING IN JUNE.—The Olympian is the only boat leaving Portland that can run through to Ilwaco and Fort Canby and return the same day The Sterling hand is engaged A musical programme has been arranged Mrs Worrell will sing "The Star Spangled Banner" Tickets for round trip $2 for adults, $1 for children on sale at Ayers book store and at Prentice's music store The fifth will be the day "off" for all

CROWDED EXCURSION.—There was a great jam last night at Ash street wharf, occasioned by Garfield & Post's excursion on the steamer Olympian For more than half an hour a steady column two abreast, marched aboard, and by 8 o'clock fully 2000 people had crowded the boat, while hundreds were turned away It was the largest moonlight excursion which ever left the city

ITALIAN MUSICIANS.—An Italian string band of six pieces—a harp, three violins, violin-cello and flute—have recently come to Portland, and their playing has been much admired They will be an additional attraction on the Grace church excursion next Saturday, as they have been engaged for that occasion.

THE COURTS.

Charles Upton commenced suit in the state circuit court yesterday against D C Lounsberry to recover $41 27 with interest from April 6, 1880 on a note executed by Lounsberry to Hawley, Dodd & Co The note has been assigned to Upton for collection

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO 2.

J M Bower vs. Ben and Joe Holladay, motion to make complaint more definite and certain overruled ten days allowed defendant to plead

D N Goldberg vs Emil Weber motion to make complaint more definite and certain allowed

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO 1

E B. O'Brien vs. Edward Martin, demurrer to answer sustained.

D V Henarie vs Edward Martin, same

THE STAGE.

THE CASINO.—Last night closed the run of "The Black Mantles," if we except the matinee to be given on Saturday next, at popular prices This opera barely served to show that the new company is composed of some excellent talent, which will be better appreciated upon acquaintance. To-night "The Bells of Corneville," or as it is better known, "The Chimes of Normandy," will be placed on the Casino stage for a few evenings. The "Chimes" is by far the most melodious of all the comic operas, and is better suited to the full display of the capacities of the present company than "Giroflé." The cast of the "Chimes" is as follows

Serpolette	Miss Manfred
Germaine	Miss McCall
Jean Grenicheux	R D Valerga
The Marquis	C M Tyce
Gaspard	C J Bishop
The Baillie	J M. Kelly

The chorus work, which is quite a feature of the opera, is safe to be successfully executed, while the orchestra much improved under Kinross's direction, will aid in the grand ensembles, of which there are quite a number The matinee of "The Three Black Mantles" on Saturday will be given at popular prices, viz., 25 cents all over the house, and is sure to draw a crowded house

THE EAST SIDE

Republican Primaries—Prohibition Club Meeting—Lawn Party—High School Alumni—Brief Notes

The republican primary election which took place last evening between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock was uneventful save in the Second and Fourth wards, where two tickets were in the field Following are the delegates chosen

First ward—H Smith, Henry Griffin, O D Jones, F Plymon, Dr W L. Miller

Second ward—J M Stott Jr., A. W. Lambert, James Humphrey W S Gordon John Riner A ticket composed of Frank Keenan, T S Benson G Schmult, Geo Heaton and James Creggett receive 15 votes

Third Ward—J F Mayo W G Register, A H Devlin, T M Hurlburt J Bills

Fourth Ward—Charles Sprague J G Gruner Thomas Brickell, George G Smith J G Wall

The delegates from the First ward have been instructed to vote for John S Somerville for councilman and David Morris for member of city central committee It is reported that a majority of the delegates above chosen are in favor of H J McMillan for city marshal For contest for recorder will be between Perry Magness and John H Hall

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI

On Tuesday evening the graduates of the High school held a meeting in Prof Welsh's parlors, City building, and organized an alumni association The following officers were chosen for the year President, Medora Whitfield vice-president, Dora McGuire, treasurer, Jennie Markwood, historian, Wilda Buckman poet, Edwin Brown prophet, Anna Kennedy Another meeting will be held at Prof Welsh's rooms next Monday evening for the purpose of giving the officers instructions concerning their duties and outlining a course of literary work for the year It will be the aim of each member of the society to keep up their literary work, and when school begins in September to hold monthly meetings for reviews and social fellowship One open meeting will be conducted each year simultaneously with the annual graduating exercises

LAWN TABLE, LAST NIGHT.

The lawn party given at Aunty Frush's last evening under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Baptist church, was well attended and was a most pleasant social success The Willamette Cornet band and the East Portland Harmonica club discovered several of their most beautiful airs. The ground was tastily decorated with Chinese lanterns, and tempting refreshments were served at numerous tables The party adjourned at 11 o'clock

PROHIBITION MEETING

The prohibitionists held a meeting at W C T U hall last evening, and after some spirited discussion upon the propriety of placing a temperance ticket in the field, a committee of five, consisting of George Johnson, J M McCoy, J P Wilson, J T Brown and E. Bennett was appointed to canvass the matter, with instructions to report at a meeting to be held at the same place to-morrow evening.

HOUSES BURGLARIZED

Early yesterday morning the residence of Mrs A M. Perkins, in Stephens's addition, was entered by burglars and a gold watch and about $30 in silver were stolen The two adjoining houses were also entered, but nothing of any considerable value was taken It is thought the work was done by professional gentry from Portland

NOTES

The republicans will hold their city convention at Armory hall to-morrow evening

W T Burney and family have removed to Oregon City, where they will hereafter reside

A J Knott sailed on the Columbia for San Francisco, where he will visit for a few weeks.

Miss Carrie S. Beveridge, of San Jose, California, is visiting at the residence of Prof. S Bullock

Misses Susie and May Wade, of Holladay's addition, are guests of Mrs. J A. Baker, of Salem

The excursion given by St. David's Sunday school yesterday is highly spoken of by all who attended

O Walker returned yesterday, after an absence of several weeks in Southern Oregon and Northern California

Justice-elect Bullock has rented a room on the corner of Third and L streets, where he will dispense justice during his term of office

The ladies of the flower mission of the East Portland W C T U, spent the greater part of Tuesday in gathering flowers, making bouquets and distributing them to the patients at the hospitals and the unfortunate inmates of the county jail

NOTES FROM THE DALLES

THE DALLES, Oregon, June 16

The salmon catch thus far has been very small and the prospects are that it will not improve much at least not sufficiently to make an average catch

Several genial showers in the southern portion of the county have made farmers rejoice as the prospect of an abundant yield of grain Other portions are suffering badly from drouth and unless they get more rain there will be almost a failure in crops.

The circuit court adjourned yesterday, after a brief session Political excitement and the warm weather combined absorbed the interest of attorneys that should have been given to litigation and the result was a small amount of business was transacted and many cases continued or the term

The canvassing board to-day completed the count of the vote of this county with the exception of Baldwin precinct, the returns of which although received, can not in any way affect the following The following are known to be elected Thompson, republican, for clerk Chamberlain, republican, and Hall, democrat, for commissioner Taylor, republican for assessor Nichols, republican, for treasurer Connelly, republican, for school superintendent (counting Baker Gwen precinct) Sharp, republican for surveyor and Wentz, democrat, for coroner Biggs and Wilcox both democrats, are elected joint representatives for Wasco Crook and Gilliam Bird, democrat, is elected judge of the Seventh district, and Ellis, republican, district attorney There was much scratching in this county and majorities range all the way from 250 republican to 250 democratic

PERSONAL

I K Gill and Chas. B Townsdale called at THE OREGONIAN branch office in New York city on the 10th inst.

Mr J Zeafod, grand president of district No 4, of the I O B B, of California, is paying a fraternal visit to the order in this city

A. Mather, a merchant of Clackamas, returned here yesterday from a three months' trip to his old home in Scotland He enjoyed the trip very much, but did not care to stay away from Oregon

COURT HOUSE BONDS FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given that we are now prepared to receive bids or the purchase of forty thousand ($40 000) dollars of Columbia County Washington territory bonds to be issued by virtue of an act of congress for the purpose of building a court house and jail in said county said bonds to be payable in fifteen (15) years from their date and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum interest payable semi-annually.

Bids must be sent to or left with the auditor of said county on or before the 15th of July 1886

We reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all bids

JOHN FUDGE
J W FIELDS, Commissioners
W K MARQUIS

Dated June 15 1886 Dayton Columbia Co. W T

MERCHANTS' TEA COMPANY.

In another column will be found the announcement of the Merchants' Tea company of Chicago, which has opened a branch in this city at 251 First street near Main. Their mode of introducing teas and coffees is to give valuable souvenirs with each package

A Man with Brains and Conscience

Will drop petty prejudices carelessly picked up when [illegible] knocks at the door Such are invited to try the pair of "Hanan's" shoes. We know the result every man who wants the best and finest article in the market will become a perpetual "Hanan" man Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

$100 GENUINE DIAMONDS

FOUND IN

CANS OF TEA AND COFFEE!

The MERCHANTS' TEA COMPANY, of Chicago, have opened a Branch Store at No 251 First street, between Main and Madison. Their Tea and Coffee are packed in paper cans, the tea, can and contents weighing about 1½ lbs., the coffee, can and contents weighing about 3 pounds. Every can contains a souvenir, such as Solid Gold, Silver and Nickel Watches also Genuine Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls and other Jewels.

This company has adopted this method of advertising their Choice Brands of Tea and Coffee, but after twenty days the will be sold only on their merits as the same price, same quality and same qualities will be without the souvenirs, they considering worth the price asked at fair valuation, without any regard to the souvenirs

This company has established seventy branches in various parts of the United States, none of which are now giving the souvenirs in the cans of Tea or Coffee, as the time has expired yet every agent has large and rapidly increasing trade as to superior quality of their goods Become a Regular

We shall publish from day to day a partial list of those who find valuable souvenirs in the cans of Tea and Coffee Below is a partial list of the fortunate purchasers yesterday

C W Knowles, proprietor of the St Charles Hotel found a Genuine Solitaire Diamond Ring, Solid Gold Setting, in a can of Tea.

Peter Schwartz, laborer found Twenty Silver Dollars in a can of Coffee

Frank Bolan upholsterer, 3 Harrison street, found a Stem-winding and Setting Watch in a can of Tea

Mrs. C P Gordon seamstress, First street, found a Set of Genuine Solitaire Diamond Ear Drops, solid, in a can of Coffee

J H Burlingame, South Portland, on Front and Curry found a Solitaire Diamond Ring in a can of Coffee

Mrs. J P Howe, N E. corner of Fifth and Taylor sts., found a Genuine Diamond Collar Button in a can of Coffee

Maggie Keller 19 Morgan ferry st., found a Genuine Diamond Solitaire Ring, Solid Gold Setting, in a can of Tea.

Harry Adams, night clerk St. Charles Hotel, found a Genuine Diamond Collar Button, Solid Gold Setting, in a can of Tea

Mrs Burton, 144 Clay st., found a Genuine Diamond Collar Button, Solid Gold Setting in a can of Coffee

Thomas Gordon, fisherman, found a Solid Gold Hunting case, full jeweled, American Elgin Watch in a can of Coffee.

Miss Mary Sommers Iowa found a Genuine Solitaire Diamond Stud, Solid Gold Setting, in a can of Tea.

Sam Johnston, porter on railroad, found a pair of Genuine Solitaire Diamond Ear Drops, Solid Gold Setting, in a can of Coffee

ORDERS BY MAIL

Promptly forwarded to all parts of the United States, on receipt of cash or postal note.

TERMS.

Single cans $1 six for $5 twelve for $9 twenty five for $20 sixty five for $50

ADDRESS

MERCHANTS' TEA CO.,

251 First st., Portland, Or.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; is so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

B. & P.

152 FIRST ST.

Just Received

Rowing Suits,
Bathing Suits,
SUMMER UNDERWEAR

The Men's Furnishers.

JAPANESE BAZAAR

NUMBER 85 [illegible] STREET

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES &C.

ANDREW KAN

L. C. HENRICHSEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

148 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Stockford Watches.

PARTIES GOING TO THE SEASIDE

Or country for the summer can store their pianos or household goods or valuables of any kind, and receive a bona fide same free of UNCLE MYER'S "Pantheon"

FRANCES LAST REQUEST OF GROVER WAS to send Jo S. Stone for a liberal supply of candies. This was in the list of presents

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—RAPHAEL BLOCK, 171 1/2 First st.

"Bear in Mind" It is to Your Interest," Do Not Invest without Investigation.

[Cut this out and save it to order by.]

PRICE LIST FOR FINE SHOES

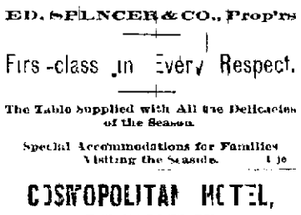
—AT—

LEWIS BROS.,

249 First st., bet. Main and Madison.

Mail Orders Solicited.—Any one living out of the city ordering of us will receive the same attention as if [illegible] at our counters. Goods sent C. O. D. or remit P. O. money order. Goods sent to all parts.

Ladies' Kid in opera toe short vamp [illegible] [illegible] $2 00
Ladies' French Kid in medium or common last [illegible]
Ladies' French Kid, extra fine, light flexible sole [illegible] to [illegible]
Ladies' French Kid, the very best wearing [illegible] [illegible]
Ladies' Kid, 4 button [illegible] and tips, flexible [illegible] $1 50 and
Ladies' fine dress, button, worth button holes [illegible]
Ladies' Toilet Shoes, American [illegible] $1 25 to 1 50
Ladies' Kid Fox Lace in all shapes of toes, sizes [illegible]
Misses' [illegible] Goat Button in plain or tip to [illegible] to 2
Misses' Cloth Kid, button, round or square toe [illegible]
Misses' [illegible] School Shoes, sizes 11 to 2
Children's Calf Lace sizes 8 to 10½
Children's [illegible] Kid Lace, sizes 6 to 10
Children's Goat Glove Kid Top Button 6 to 10
Children's Goat, button toe tipped 5 to 10 1 60
Children's Curacoa Kid Lace, worth 2 00 with [illegible] to 10
Ladies' Soft or Kid button, lace or [illegible] to 3
Infants' Soft or Soft Kid, button sizes 1 to 5
Best wearing



GET THE BEST,
FOR
THE BEST
IS THE CHEAPEST
IN THE END

FOR STYLE, FIT, AND WEAR,
THIS WELL KNOWN
MAKE OF MEN'S SHOES
IS
UNEXCELLED.

LEWIS BROS. sole agents for BURT'S GENTS' SHOES.

Men's B Calf Congress in French toe, all sizes and [illegible] warranted
Men's B Calf Congress, fancy tip and seamless [illegible] warranted
Men's Calf Lace in pointed and broad toes
Men's [illegible] calf low cut, stylish and very easy
Men's calf French stock in button or lace all styles, worth $5.50 shoe—for
Men's Canvas Shoes in all colors the best makes, all sizes
Men's French Calf Boots, as good as $4 custom made boot
Men's French Kip Boots, as good as $5 custom made boot
Men's Hand-Sewed, in button, lace or congress, in any shape of the double or single sole seam [illegible] the finest [illegible] pronounced the most and most stylish shoe made.

We give Special Inducements to the Trade.

People living out of town, send for orders state plainly what is wanted and we will do the rest. Prices to all will be the same as to the trade. We send C. O. D. by express, or if by mail send extra stamps for registering.

See Name and Number on the door

LEWIS BROS.

249 First st. bet Main and Madison.

☞ In ordering Boots and Shoes, address plainly County Order Department Postoffice, Box 358, LEWIS BROS. Portland, Or.

HOTELS

CENTRAL HOTEL,

ILWACO, W. T.,

ED. SPENCER & CO., Prop'rs

First-class in Every Respect.

The Table Supplied with All the Delicacies of the Season.

Special Accommodations for Families Visiting the Seaside. Use

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

THE DALLES, OR.

New Management. Rates $1 50 & $2 per day

The [illegible] rooms will be refitted first-class in every respect

First Sample Room in that City on ground floor

JOHN C. HOBSON, Prop'r

GRAY EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Front and Clay Sts., Portland, Or.

M. W. WILLIS, Prop't.

Strictly a First Class Cheap Family House.

Terms $1 to $1 50 per Day

One Block from First-street cars. Special rates to families

W. M. WISDOM,

Prescription Druggist.

A FULL LINE OF

Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Shoulder-Braces & Sundries.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

FINE PERFUMES, SOAPS

And Toilet Articles.

Orders from the Country will receive Prompt Attention

Corner First and Stark sts., Portland, Or.

ANALYSIS OF THE

GAMBRINUS BEER.

NEW YORK, April 20 1885.

Louis Feurer Esq., Portland, Or

Dear Sir: We have examined your Gambrinus Beer sent us for examination, and have obtained the following results: Specific gravity of beer 1013 from carbonic acid, 1.0232.

The beer contains in 100 parts by weight—

Alcohol	3.699 per cent.	Extract	7.838 per cent.
Water	88.1 7 per cent.		100 000 per cent.

The extract contains—

Sugar	1.37	Other extractive substances	1.457
Albuminoids	0.51		
Ashes	0.473		
Dextrine	4.600		7.838

Regarding the general composition of this beer, it compares well with other export lager beers, of which we give the relation of alcohol, extract and ashes, as follows:—

	Specific gravity	Alcohol	Extract.	Ashes.
Liebotmühl	1.0680	4.71	6.80	0.39
Culmbach	1.0193	4.61	7.94	0.53
Spaten brace Munich	1.0201	3.74	6.59	0.41

Prof Koenig gives as average ten exports beer the following figures: Specific gravity 1.027, water 86.72, alcohol, 4.068, extract, 4.27, albuminoids, 0.710, sugar 0.900 ashes, 0.387

Yours respectfully,

SCIENTIFIC DEPT. "BREWER'S JOURNAL."

Per DR. H. KOHLEMAIN, M. A. C. Sc.

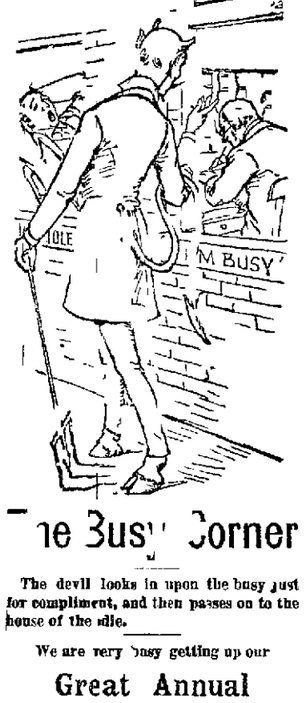
Put up by the Pacific Bottling Co. "El Puerto."

Dr. E. J. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 250 First st.

THE BUSY CORNER

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.



The Busy Corner

The devil looks in upon the busy just for compliment, and then passes on to the house of the idle.

We are very busy getting up our

Great Annual

[illegible]

What we mean, in plain words, is simply this: The season is so far advanced that is time for us to begin laying in Fall stock. Not only this, we have taken the rear store back of our present store, and will attach the same to our main room, making one room, size 50 feet on Morrison and 100 feet on Second st., making

[illegible]

—WE—

MUST REDUCE OUR STOCK

Before making these alterations, and will begin

SATURDAY, JUNE 19th,

—OUR—

Great Summer Clearance

—OF—

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, TRUNKS, ETC.

[illegible]

The Busy Corner

ALL GOODS IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Never before in Portland have goods been sold at the prices which we will sell them at during this

GREAT SALE.

We will open SATURDAY MORNING, the 19th of June,

350 SUITS!
350 SUITS!

We have received from our New York buyer today a special patch which states that he has secured 350 CASES OF THE BOUGHT, from the GREAT UNDERWRITERS' SALE held in New York June 10th and 11th, 350 Suits, besides Great Bargains in Summer Goods, etc., from the stock of AUG. BERNHEIMER & BRO., 513 and 515 Broadway, New York.

These goods will arrive here next Friday morning, per express from New York, and will be on the Great Clearance Sale, which begins Saturday, June 19th.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

DAMAGED SUMMER UNDERWEAR

60 dozen Elegant Striped SHIRTS and DRAWERS, bought at a great loss to the manufacturer. THEY ARE SECONDS, but are almost perfect. We have a real bargain in them, and will sell them at

85c Each.

Worth any time $1.50 each.

☞ Underwear customers had better call early for these as they won't last long, and will be sold them this day on until closed out.

HATS! HATS!

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!

Ten cases MACKINAW STRAW HATS will be sold at 1.25 each; worth double the money.

Rules for self-measurement with Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to any address.

[illegible] & MORRISON STS.

[illegible] BARGAINS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Boys Cass Suits Jackets and Pants, age 4 to 10 years $1 75
Boys Cass Suits Jackets and Pants age 4 to 10 years 2 25
Boys Cass Suits Jackets and Pants age 4 to 10 years 2 75
Boys Cass Suits Jackets and Pants age 4 to 10 year 3 50
Youths' Cass Suits 5 00
6 00
7 00
Young Men's Cass Suits 5 00
6 50
8 00
Mens Gray Dusters $1 00 to 1 50
Mens Linen Dusters 1 50 to 2 50
Ladies Cotton Skirt 50c 75c, $1 00
Ladies Linen Dusters At Cost.
Gingham 16 yards for $1 00
Ginghams 12 yards for 1 00
Ginghams very choicest, 10 yards for 1 00
Sateen Calicoes and some patterns 16 yards for 1 00
Russian Bathing Gowns per doz 2 00
12 x 24 English Lawn Crash Spreads each [illegible] $1 00 for 1 25
Ladies White Lawn Jacket 50
Cotton Hose and Silk Gloves Reduced
Silk Mitts in all Shades
Ladies Cold Band Hose 50
70
$1 00
1 25
1 50
Ladies All Black Cotton Hose 35
Fancy Cotton Hose, Fancy Stripe 40
Fancy Cotton Hose, Fancy Stripe 25
Children's Mismated Hose 10½c
Ladies Shirring Thread 25 30
Buttons all Shades 10
Buttons all Shades 10½
All Wool Scarlet Flannel 25

E. Meyer & Co.

NO. 180 FIRST ST. and NO. 10 YAMHILL ST.

For land, Oregon.

THE OLD CORNER.

JUST RECEIVED.

E. B. SEEBERGER,

—THE—

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Parties who were awaiting the arrival of these goods will please call at once, before sizes are broken

[illegible]

JOS. SCHLITZ BOTTLING WORKS, LD.

Milwaukee, Wis.,

SOLE BOTTLERS OF THE

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO'S

PILSNER LAGER BEER.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Agt.,

Portland, Or. 2mrf

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Feed, Groceries, Provisions.

FRONT AND ALDER STS.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

BEFORE THE CEREMONY.

ADELAIDE PRESTON.

Here, girls! you my wait up a little,
And see if my train is all right.
I wish I'd a little more color:
I look like a ghost—all in white.

I wonder when Charlie is coming:
I hope that he will not be late.
I want every one to be ready
To go down precisely at eight.

Oh, dear! how I wish it was over!
I feel a bit nervous, I own.
Do, girls, go and see about Charlie—
Don't mind leaving me here alone.

They are gone! and I'm free for a moment!
And now I must burn this I know,
This precious old package of letters,
The dear, loving ones of poor Joe!

Oh, Joe, oh, my dead soldier lover!
So stern in your notions of right,
Do you, in your higher existence,
Turn from me in loathing to night?

Oh! pity me! pity me, dearest!
For there where you fell on the plain,
Struck down in the flood-tide of glory,
The heart of my girlhood was slain.

And now I am plighted to Charlie!
It'll brighten up poor mother's life,
And pleases her so. As for Charlie,
I will make him a dutiful wife.

But the future is dreary before me,
And I would in your grave in the West,
We two were this evening together,
Together forever—at rest.

Who's that? Oh! yes, Charlie, I'm ready;
One moment, dear, just while I try
To button this glove. Now, I'm coming.
Good-bye, Joe—my dearest, good-bye!

MY FIRST AND LAST JEALOUSY.

A TALE OF THE STRIKES. BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

[Written for The Oregonian.]

It all happened quite recently. I had been married just about a year. My marriage had been a great surprise to my elderly sister, Thyrza, and it had been scarcely less of a surprise to myself.

Thyrza and I have lived in Chicago ever since our last-left parent died. She is certainly fifteen years older than I am. She is a spinster, and not by any means fair to look upon. I have always felt that she was fond of me at heart, underneath all her sour, grumbling ways. People used to say that I over-indulged her oddities and freaks of temper. But the truth is, I was used to them; I had grown up with them; I hardly minded them any more than I did a foggy morning or a gust of raw wind blowing straight from the lake.

Thyrza liked to call me a crank. When at first I frowned upon this assertion, because the vile murderer Guiteau had made the word famous and coined it for all time during his momentous trial, Thyrza would veil her open charge behind sarcastic insinuations. But in a little while I grew careless of these, as I had done of all my sister's acidities and pin-thrusts. I understood well that Thyrza, like many others who would not or could not think deeply on any important subject, cherished a swift and bitter rancor against "new ideas."

I had "new ideas," and I have them still. The great, ominous growl of the strikers in Chicago had already begun to sound. I deplored much of the ignorant, dynamitish talk which I heard among certain fellow-laborers in the huge factory where I, too, worked, but I felt that beneath all the rancorous dissatisfaction there was a real cry for justice.

No man feels the biting tyranny of capital in this nineteenth century of ours so keenly as does the educated workman. It is he who sees just how galling and pitiless is the wrong inflicted on his class. He has no mass of property to protect, no monetary interests to serve. His possession is all in the toil of his hands, and if he has a brain cultivated enough to tell him of what mighty value to society that work is (when represented in its enormous aggregate by the struggles of himself and his associates) he would almost weep tears of blood at what he rightly deems his own social degradation.

I had gone to a good public school til I was nearly 14 years old. Then my father's death made it imperative for me to leave off learning and try simply to live. Poor Thyrza did her share, too. She sewed with all her might and grew old before her time in striving to make a decent home for both of us. But I, fatigued as I constantly was after working hours, read books and fed my eager craving for knowledge. That is why my sister calls me a "crank" to-day. There are more of such cranks among the so-called "ignorant masses" in America at the present time than certain shrewd statesmen and wealthy monopolists either admit or realize. And all that is best and finest in the impulse of modern "socialism" at this hour belongs to them, and not to the rash, rebellious and unlettered throngs who shriek for remedies while wholly misunderstanding the true maladies from which they suffer!

The first real quarrel between Thyrza and myself was not at all on account of my "radical" sympathies. It was because I had frankly announced to her that I would soon marry Annette Rathburn.

"What do you actually know about the girl?" Thyrza had said to me in her tartest tones. Her father came to the factory from Detroit as a foreman a year ago. He died suddenly, leaving this daughter. Some of you hands made up a purse for her and you presented the purse. And in presenting the purse you fell in love with her. Now you're going to marry her. And I ask you again, John Framely, what do you know of her? Nothing, except that she's got blue eyes and an innocent kind of a smile that reminds you of our poor, darling dead sister, Lucy. Why, she may be—"

I broke in there and silenced Thyrza with the most wrathful words I had ever used to her. I told her that if she would not receive my wife she must go and live elsewhere. And I ended by saying in what was no doubt a much milder voice:

"The great thing that surprises me about it all is Annette's consent to marry me. She could have many a better looking and richer fellow than I am. I haven't a doubt. You know very well, Thyrza, that I'm a lank, ugly, awkward creature. And I can hardly believe that a sweet, winsome girl like Annette can possibly care for me. But she says that she does, and that ends the story."

We were married soon afterward, and I brought Annette home to our plain lodgings. For weeks and weeks I could never get over that strange feeling about her loving me at all. I told her of it again and again. I am sure that I dwelt on it morbidly. But she would always answer me with so tender and real a show of affection that perhaps I put the question often'er than I should have done just to get her delightful smiles and her bashful kisses.

Thyrza dropped numerous hints to me, as days passed on, about my wife's reticence regarding her own people in Detroit. But I never taxed Annette with any penetrative inquiries on this account. I knew that both her parents were dead, and I accepted her rather general statement that most of the near relations she had in Detroit were either also dead or else estrangingly married and careless of their kinship to her. But I often saw a worried look on my young wife's face, which she would try to hide from me if conscious that I perceived it, and which I was conscious to have sprung from no unpleasant treatment on the part of my sister. For I had so directly and meaningly informed Thyrza of how I should resent any harsh or even unfriendly behavior towards Annette that I felt certain my warning had sown peaceful seed.

One evening, a little after 6 o'clock, I returned from work at the factory, as usual, to find Thyrza completing the preparations for supper, with an unwontedly grim look on her long, thin visage.

"Where is Annette?" I asked.

"Don't know," said my sister, bluntly enough. "She went out two hours ago. She said she had some shopping to do."

I seated myself acrimone of the windows. Something in my sister's manner hurt me, but I shook off the feeling of irritation that she had caused.

"Things look bad at the factory," I said, gloomily, "in fact, they look bad all over town. We may have orders to strike, now, almost any day."

Thyrza turned sharply. "Orders!" she repeated, contemptuously. "Why can't you be a free man, John, and let those trades unions alone? The first thing you know you'll be doing something with that hot temper of yours to regret forever afterward."

"I've had some experiences lately," I said, with a sombre laugh, "that were enough to raise my temper a good many degrees. Our employers are hard as stones, and if they're not careful they'll push their workmen into deeds of violence that they'll never forget."

"Violence!" exclaimed Thyrza. "Oh! I do hope you won't be such a fool as to join them in any hare-brained nonsense like that!"

"Never!" I said, "at least not while I keep my head clear, and nerves steady. * * * Why, there's Annette, now."

The window from which I was looking, and which commanded a good view of the street, was not by any means lofty. There could be no mistaking my wife's face and figure as she stood in the waning twilight of the thoroughfare below me. A young man, with a slender form that was not much taller than her own, and a pale, smooth face that almost a glance told you was not devoid of beauty, stood at her side. A minute later I saw her take his hand and press it, as if in parting. I could see her body bent forward while she did so, as if in anxiety or solicitude.

"Who is he?" I said aloud, pressing my forehead closer against the window pane.

My sister was looking over my shoulder in another minute. "Who is who?" she inquired briskly.

I did not answer. I think Thyrza discerned the young man very clearly. But she simply walked away from the window with a peculiar little sound made by the lips, which gave me inexpressible annoyance.

Shortly after this Annette came into the room. The chilly air outside had given her a bright color, and her blue eyes were full of a vivacious light.

"Who was that young man?" I immediately asked her.

The blood seemed to rush confusedly to her face for an instant; or was this merely the effect of the changing light as Thyrza moved the lamp from mantelpiece to supper table?

She did not reply, and I repeated my question. But almost immediately, now, my sister broke in, with a suggestion of perverse interference that made me bite my lips in annoyance: "Good gracious me, Annette," she said, "I hope you're not ashamed to tell the young man's name."

"Oh, no, Thyrza," said Annette. I could see plainly that she was embarrassed while she removed her bonnet and shawl. "That was—was only some one from Detroit," she went on, "whom I used to—to know there."

"Oh, indeed!" said Thyrza, with an accent of the most unmerciful satire. Mightn't it have been just as well if you'd asked him inside? Or was he too high-toned a gentleman for John and me?"

Annette gave no reply, and the meal at which we all three presently seated ourselves passed off almost in silence. My old distrust of my own powers to fill Annette's fancy, to satisfy her sentiment, had returned with most haunting potency.

Could it be possible, I asked myself, that my wife had a brother whose existence she was for some reason unwilling to acknowledge? Now that I gave reflection to this possibility, it assumed more than probable colors. It explained a good deal of her previous reticence regarding her life and associations in Detroit. And it left me with an excellent reason for her embarrassment on appearing before myself and my sister a little while ago.

As soon as we were alone together that evening I said to Annette:

"Thyrza was wrong in having spoken to you with that sarcastic style of hers about your Detroit acquaintance. But then you know my sister's way."

"Yes, John," she answered, drooping her sweet, long-lashed eyes a little.

I was waiting for some explanation from her of who the stranger was; and I began to feel a reproachful sense that she should now make both his name and the circumstances of their acquaintanceship quite clear to me. But she gave me no further reply.

"You never had a brother, did you, Annette?" I presently prescribed, looking at her, perhaps, with more steadiness than I was aware of.

"A brother?" she repeated, starting. "No—never!"

"But you have a sister, a little older than yourself, who is now in Detroit?"

"Yes," she replied, with speed, and with a sudden delicate little flush tinging her soft complexion. (I had no doubt this time about the latter manifestation). "Now in Detroit," she added, and then stopped short. For an instant I believed she was about to speak further on this or some other subject. But I was disappointed, and controlled the impulse that soon came upon me to ask her another question.

That evening I left the house to attend a meeting of our trade union. There were some fiery and turbulent spirits there, and though they refrained from expressing the fierceness of their views before the gathered assemblage, I mixed with some of them afterwards and felt embittered enough to almost sympathize (transiently, at least,) with the revolt and incendiarism which they uttered.

There is no use denying it, I had become burningly jealous of my wife.

What more natural than that she should marry me for the merest worldly reasons? I was ill-looking; I had none of the arts which can please or cajole her sex. Since my boyhood no member of it had ever shown me the least liking before. Annette Rathburn had seen her chance of support—of decent thrift, and had married me. Women were constantly doing just these deliberated things, in higher, no less than lower, spheres of life than our own.

She told me that she had not a single male friend in Chicago besides myself. How, then, had she become intimate enough with this well favored youth to warrant his holding converse with her as I had seen him do on the public street? No doubt they had been walking together for some time before I observed them. No doubt they had met often. But if the matter were all to be easily elucidated—if I was the prey of an unjust and an insulting suspicion—why had she said no word that would terminate my misunderstanding? I had made no accusation against her. My pride was above doing that—and above questioning her further, as well.

She spoke a few words to me when I entered the sitting room, which adjoined our apartment, at a rather late hour that night. Her voice sounded as gentle and amiable as it had always done. She had retired some time ago. I answered her in monosyllables that I tried not to render surly. I took a book and endeavored to read it. It was a book that one of the fractious and hot-headed employes of the factory had loaned me, and it was written by a notorious German anarchist, having been translated and published here.

Somehow its extreme and almost bloodthirsty arguments pleased my wretched mood. I read on and on till it grew much later than I had any right to remain reading. If Annette would only call to me from the next room and offer some explanation! She must have seen that her silence had surprised and distressed me. But a little while before I closed my book I heard the sound of her peaceful, slumberous breathing. She had fallen asleep; she had forgotten, or perhaps she did not care.

I arose the next morning before she did. Thyrza always prepared breakfast. My sister gave a little recoiling movement when she saw my pale face. Annette came into the room just as I was beginning to partake of breakfast. I forced myself to drink a cup of coffee and to swallow a certain amount of food. Both my wife and Thyrza spoke while we all three sat together at the breakfast table, but I paid no heed to what they said. When I had risen and passed out into the hall, where my hat and overcoat were, I suddenly perceived that Annette had stolen out after me.

"John," she said, laying her hand on my arm and looking at me wistfully with her lovely eyes, "are you unwell this morning, or—or are you angry at me? Which is it?"

"Neither," I returned, sullenly. Then, with a change of mood, I met her gaze in the most searching manner. "Annette," I said, "why have you refused to tell me more about that man with whom I saw you talking last evening?"

"—I have not refused," she stammered. My lip curled. "You have not been cross-examined," I answered, shaking off her hand as it lay on my arm. "And don't think that I shall cross-question you. That is not my style."

I turned away. I had already put on my overcoat. I reached out for my hat, and in doing so made a longer pause than this simple act required. Would she speak now?

But she did not speak. I wheeled about and faced her.

"I have you nothing to tell me?" I exclaimed; "nothing to make clear further than you have already done?"

"I—I—can't tell you anything yet, John," she faltered, looking very miserable and crestfallen. "I—I never thought you could suspect wrong of me! I—I—thought—"

But there I turned on my heel and quitted the house, going to my work with an itching and burning heart.

I no longer had a shadow of doubt that she was false to me. Call it madly, wildly senseless if you will. I merely state the sad, distressing fact.

That day the first active signs of the great Chicago strikes began to show themselves. At the factory we heard of how the railroad men were stubbornly and angrily throonging from work. A smoldering excitement prevailed in our own midst. Our employers had already sent us the most haughty and challenging answers with regard to taking back certain discharged men whom our union had demanded that they should treat more leniently. For myself, I felt a perfect devil of recklessness gaining possession of me. It seemed to me as if all the world were against me. I had never had a happy life; I had always deplored the doom of being born far below those gifts of fortune which thousands of others enjoyed. But Annette had been such a star of hope and cheer to me! With her at my side I had grown to believe that I was richer in real happiness than all the opulent capitalists against whom I had heard my mates gr..n so bitterly.

I have never been a drinking man, but that night I went to a liquor saloon with a little crowd of our most wayward and discontented workmen. They drank, and I drank with them. We left the saloon after staying there about an hour. My companions were bent upon making some personal appeal at the house of one of our employers. They meant worse than that, if persuasion failed. Riot was in their faces, their gestures. Would I go with them? The few drinks I had taken had set my brain on fire. Oh, yes, I would go with them! We sallied forth in a haphazard, devil-may-care group.

Conscience, not yet drowned by the liquor I had swallowed, whispered to me: "You are about to do the one foolhardy, futile act that you have always condemned and hated in others. You may regret this night through all the remainder of your thoughtful and sensible lifetime. You have secretly called yourself a philosopher. Don't fling your own theories into the dust."

But I flouted the appeal of conscience, as many a better man than I has done. I went onward with the evil and desperate throng.

We had scarcely gone the length of more than two streets when I happened to glance toward my right. And there, just in the shadow of a large, dark storehouse, closed for the night, I caught a glimpse of my wife's face, with the flicker of a street lamp full upon it.

I paused. The others went on. They had not noticed my act. They had nearly all drank more than I had dared to drink; and besides, their new, half-furious project was an added intoxication for them.

Annette was not alone. The same pale, good-looking fellow whom I had seen her part from last night stood near her now. She had taken both his hands in hers. She was looking at him with eyes full of sorrow and entreaty. I drew closer to them. They did not observe me. The streets were full of passers at this hour; war and rumor of war was everywhere.

I could presently hear each word that Annette uttered.

"Oh, I am so sorry for you!" she exclaimed. "I can't let you struggle on as you've been doing any longer! Danger is abroad now. You know how I've clung to you and always shall! You were never so dear to me, father, as you are at this moment! No, no; you *must* consent to do what I ask! You—"

Annette's words ended there. I had sipped up to the pair and laid one hand, with a grasp of steel, on her companion's coat collar. Annette gave a faint little cry, and then, as her eyes swept my face, she must have seen how set and livid it was. Perhaps she saw something there worse than either perturbation or pallor.

"My God, John!" she gasped. "Don't, don't hurt her! She—she is my sister!"

It was true. Annette had had one sister in Detroit before she came with her father to Chicago. That father had forever cast off Kate Rathburn—and most probably for the strongest and bitterest reasons that a father may know. Kate had been a beauty with hosts of admirers. It was the old, terribly sad story. The woman must bear the lifelong stigma of her fault; the man escapes with hardly a blemish on his honor. * * * Annette had always clung to Kate, and when her sister had conceived the plan of securing employment as a male, even this daring and ill-advised scheme did not alienate her faithful, loving sister.

She would have told me the truth weeks before if Kate had not sternly forbidden it. The poor, forlorn creature, while keenly repentant of her past, believed that she could best face the world in this preposterous way.

I brought her home and told Thyrza the entire truth. My sister's decorum was horribly shocked, but I think she saw a spark of determination in my gaze which there was no use in trying to quench.

I did all I could for Kate afterward, and I feel certain that her great natura skill at many sorts of needlework will some day endow her with an income to insure complete independence. And I can never look on her sad, pale, handsome face, without a certain thrill of gratitude. In the first place, she saved me from making one of that riotous half-drunken band. And in the second place she was the cause of my ceasing forevermore to be jealous of the dearest little wife in all the world.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

It is Evident.

(Pendleton East Oregonian. (Dem.)

The defeat in Linn county of Mr. T. J. Black for state senator by about 500, and of L. H. Montayne for representative by 150, although the county is still largely democratic, is worthy of notice. These men voted for Mitchell for United States senator. It is evident the democrats of Oregon are not disposed to forget or forgive Mitchell's democratic adherents.

James J. Mitchell, Supt. Stone Dept. New Capitol at Albany, N. Y., writes: "316 Clark street, June 25, 1885. I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters on my person and in my family for the last thirty years. I deem it a matter of duty to bear public testimony to their exceeding usefulness as an external remedy. Placed upon the pit of the stomach, they warm and tone the digestive organs. On the small of the back, they give vigor to the nervous system, and act as a wonderful diuretic. I think in all cases of dyspepsia they should be worn both on the back and on the pit of the stomach. In this way they act as a stimulus to the whole system."

STATISTICAL ORNITHIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty-page New York's office.

TOWNS AND CITIES.

Address Delivered by Judge Deady at the State University.

The Constitution and Government of Towns and Cities Considered—An Able and Exhaustive Paper.

On Tuesday, 15th inst., Judge Deady delivered the annual address before the graduating class of the State university at Eugene. He said: *Ladies and Gentlemen:* Having been honored by the distinguished faculty of this promising school to address you on this occasion, I propose to call your attention to the subject of municipal government. Next to the family—the cornerstone of society,—there is nothing of more importance to the well being of the community than the right constitution and government of our towns.

God made the country but man made the town. So said the Bard of Olney, the author of John Gilpin's famous ride, and England's great moral teacher.

And so every lover of nature—of woods and fields, of mountains and streams—has thought and felt sometime in his life.

The country which the poet had in his mind was the green fields, trim lanes and umbrageous woods of England dotted over with the cottages, mansions and castles of a people, who from the ploughman to the prince, were to the manor born, and bound together by numerous kindly ties and dependent interests, basing their origin far back in the twilight of history.

On the other hand, the towns referred to, were comparatively small assemblages of unimportant people, socially and otherwise dependent on the country.

In the origin of the English towns were generally a mere congregation or guild of artisans or traders, settled in the land of the crown, church or noble, and looking to the deep fronting castle or abbey for patronage and protection.

In time the straggling hamlet or village merged from the shadow of the tower or spire and assumed exceptional importance. And, first, it became distinguished for the successful conduct of some handicraft, or as a place where adventurous commerce got ashore the products of foreign lands for sale and exchange.

Then, with the growth of population and the increase of wealth, a church arose above the low-roofed houses of the burghers, and a market was established, and the place became a center of trade and communication with the surrounding country. All its exposed and unprotected wealth often provoked the rapacity of the officers charged with the collection of taxes, to avoid which, the burghers agreed with the crown to pay a round sum annually in lieu of all taxes, in consideration of which they were incorporated by letters patent of the king.

Thus was the town emancipated from feudal control, exempted from the visits of the tax-gatherer, and constituted an integral part of the state.

These corporations had a limited power of self-government, including authority to levy rates for town purposes and for the payment of the crown dues, called their *firma burgi*—that is, the rent of the burg—the word *firma*, from which we get our word *farm*, being only a Latinized form of the Saxon *feorm*—food or victuals. Now, as the rent for land was originally paid in food or kind, the term in time came to signify the rent itself, and finally, the thing out of which the rent issued—the farm.

They also had the power to prescribe, within the limitations of their charters, the qualifications for membership in the civic fraternity, by which means they preserved the integrity and character of the corporation.

As organized elements of society, separated from the squirearchy of the shire, in time they were called by the king's writ to the privilege, or burden as the case was then regarded, of sending two or more of their number as burgesses to the house of commons, and maintaining them there during the session of parliament, at the comfortable wages of 2 shillings per day.

But the burgess might agree with his constituents to serve for less wages. Indeed, one John Strange, a member for Dunwich, agreed, whether parliament held for a short or long time, to serve for "one and a half barrel of herrings, to be delivered by Christmas." But the Strange people are not extinct for we still meet with persons who are willing to serve the public cheaply; so it is, they are generally dear at any price.

Out of these facts, in time, came largely the great middle class of England. From the beginning they were nurseries of order, industry and independence among the common people; and the ever vigilant fears of idleness and vagrancy. They were close corporations—guilds of handi-craftsmen and traders—and excluded from their fellowship all such as did not possess the requisite qualifications of capital or skilled labor to make them profitable partners in the enterprise.

During the mid ages, in the oft recurring conflicts between the crown and the barons, the kings frequently availed themselves of the services of the sturdy tradesmen of the towns, in return for which they granted them special privileges.

The ultimate power of the town was vested in the freemen of the corporation. They were, in fact, the stockholders of the association, and chose the mayor, aldermen and other administrators of the civic affairs and returned the members of parliament. They did not include strangers, sojourners, paupers, vagrants or criminals. They were either by birth sons of freemen, who, on coming of age had been found worthy by the borough court and duly admitted and enrolled as freemen of the town, or such as had earned the privilege by working acceptably as an apprentice at some trade or craft therein for a prescribed number of years. To these were added occasionally such persons from without the corporation, by a vote of the council or otherwise, as the charter and by-laws might prescribe; and generally on the payment of a substantial fee.

Sometimes distinguished persons were made freemen of the town as a mark of respect or commendation—and this kind of compliment came to be known as "the freedom of the city." The custom is still extant, and Gen. Grant was honored in this way in several places during his journey through Great Britain.

As an illustration of the terms on which strangers were admitted into the brotherhood of these municipal corporations, I cite the case of Northampton, long ago and still distinguished for its workers in leather and lace. Strangers might be admitted as freemen of the town by a vote of the council, on the payment of £10, but if one was already married to the daughter of a freeman, then on the payment of half that sum. But in every case the amount required had to be paid in "cash." (Rex v. Breton, 4 Burr., 2268.)

How the times have changed! So far from putting any price on our civic citizenship, we thrust it on any and every one—pauper, vagabond or mountebank—who chances to dwell within the limits of the corporation for a few days or weeks. What an improvement in our municipal affairs would follow the payment of a similar fee as a condition of becoming a voter therein. It is barely possible that in such case we might find some more effective discipline for our habitual petty criminals than a brief confinement in idleness on a diet of soft bread and butter.

Neither did the freemen of the town inclose the other extreme of society—the great folk, as they were called in the olden time.

As a rule, the nobility and landed gentry formed no part of the urban population of England. They lived on their estates in the country, making an occasional visit or sojourn in the town—London—for pleasure or attendance on the courts or parliament. In fact, the country still preserves its social superiority; and the successful merchant, manufacturer, lawyer or adventurer, who occasionally emerges from the burger class into wealth and distinction, instead of making the change in his critcue by rearing a costly mansion, in what was the hamlet where his rude forefathers sleep, leaves his busy hive for the country to join the ranks of the squirearchy and found a family that will in due time rejoice in a lineage coeval with the Conqueror.

For whatever the changes that time has wrought in English society and however much Ares has supplanted Mars, as a means of gaining wealth and distinction, the ultimate aim and object of English ambition, is still English rank, acres and a seat in parliament, with all that these imply.

True civilization works from above downward. In England it has come largely from the landed gentry, and those who in it affected often seek to enter their ranks. As any true process of amelioration and improvement must, it operates by lifting up rather than leveling down. And in this respect, it is the exact opposite of our modern *sans culotte* or sandlot sociology, the disciples of which are just now blindly making war against the elements of right and justice.

Burke says: "Nothing is more certain than that our manners, our civilization and all the good things which are connected with civilization, have, in this European world of ours, depended for ages upon two principles, and were indeed the result of both combined. I mean the spirit of a gentleman and the spirit of religion. The nobility and the clergy; the one by profession, the other by patronage, kept learning in existence, even in the midst of arms and confusion, and whilst government were rather in their causes than formed. Learning paid back what it received from nobility and priesthood, and paid it with usury, by enlarging their ideas and by furnishing them minds."

From the conquest to the passage of the municipal reform act of 1835—a period of about 800 years—the affairs of English towns were managed under their charters in the manner indicated, the governing power generally filling all vacancies in its own body. The common council was generally composed of the leading men of the community, and they seldom deviated in their political action from the path of average rectitude.

Since the passage of the municipal act the towns have been placed under a uniform administration, in which the householders and ratepayers elect a council, who appoint the mayor. This council is composed of persons selected from districts or wards in accordance with an arrangement by which property, as well as people, forms an element of the basis of representation. The scheme has worked well to this day, and the jobbing, incompetency and flagrant dishonesty, which so often disgrace the administration of the affairs of our large cities, are there quite unknown.

The cities of the ancient world were no more towns, but governments, in the largest sense of the word. Athens and Rome, particularly the latter, owned and governed large and distant external possessions. There arose on the continent of Europe in the middle ages, out of the wreck of the Roman empire, cities with outlying territories, as Florence, Venice and Genoa. All these were governments proper, whose authority over the people within and without the walls acknowledged no superior, and in which the administration of merely municipal affairs was of comparatively small moment.

The American towns are formed on the English model. The local legislatures stand in place of the king, and the town is organized under a statute instead of letters patent.

But these acts of incorporation are not contracts with the inhabitants of the town, founded on a consideration, as were the charters granted by the king, and therefore they may be modified or repealed to suit public policy or local convenience at the pleasure of the legislature. The inhabitants are also usually subject to all the general laws of the state, and all general taxes are imposed on their property, whether within or without the corporation. In short, while the American town of today is formed on the model of the English town of 300 years ago, the extent of its power and the field of its operation is comparatively very much limited.

But the money involved in the management of its affairs has often very much increased. By means of taxes and assessments on the property and business within its limits, it erects and maintains public buildings, lays out, paves, lights and cleans streets, constructs sewers, supplies the inhabitants with water and gas, maintains a police and fire department, and pulls the fire bell.

In the United States, those who can afford to live in luxury and splendor, and who are candidates for social rank and distinction instead of taking themselves to the country, as the English do, seek the great towns. With these go also many who are striving and hope to be rich, adventurers who live by hook or crook, and whether successful or not there they generally remain.

Our country, with perhaps a few exceptions in some portions of the older states, has never had what may be called a landed gentry. The rural population is mainly of the farmer class, living between the extremes of poverty and wealth. The sprightliest and most ambitious of their sons, as fast as they acquire a little education, hasten to turn their backs on the paternal farm and its rustic society and enter the towns and cities to mingle in the fierce scramble for wealth and supremacy; and whether successful or not to remain there probably the rest of their lives.

The immigrants from the old world, being mostly of the poorer class, and dependant on wages for a living, press into the towns, where they can most readily find employment or aid.

And thus it happens that the drift of the population is steadily towards the towns—particularly of the two extremes—the rich and poor. By this means they are growing out of all healthy proportion to the country.

The heart of the body politic is the country—but the town is its brain.

Owing to its mobility, compactness and mental activity—its intimate relations with the three great modern engines for the manufacture and dissemination of news and public opinion, the press, the telegraph and the railway, the people of the town are always first heard on any matter that interests the public, and thereby too often give the tone and direction to the sentiment and slower but more disinterested and sober mind of the country.

From these suggestions, it appears that the extremes of wealth and poverty, intelligence and ignorance predominate in the populations of the towns. As might be expected, such a population is not well calculated to manage the affairs of a municipal corporation. They are generally conducted by boards and councils, selected at short intervals by universal suffrage, and these again are subject to irregular but not infrequent changes, at the hands of the legislature, upon specious pleas or pretence of improvement or reform, but generally for the patronage or gain that results to the party or faction procuring them.

There is a wide spread impression that these municipal governments are a failure. And judging by results, there is much reason to apprehend that unless a change for the better is brought about the consequence will soon be moral and pecuniary bankruptcy.

The very rich find it easier in some way to procure or purchase immunity from the effects of improvident and extravagant expenditure, than to prevent it by direct personal participation in the conduct of municipal affairs; while the working classes are constantly used and abused by knaves and demagogues, to authorize indebtedness and bring about the lavish and wasteful expenditure of taxes, that they do not expect to pay but hope to consume.

In 1790, the town population of the United States was 3.3 per cent. of the whole people, but in 1880 this per cent. had risen to 22.5.

Considering that nearly one-fourth of the population is urban, and that the prosperity and well being of the entire country is largely dependent on that of the cities, it is apparent that the whole people are vitally interested in the honest and efficient administration of municipal affairs. Whatever tends to impair the morality or abate the prosperity of the town affects unfavorably the surrounding country.

The following statements, taken from the census reports, show the comparative progress of indebtedness in the states and towns of the Union, including in the former that of counties, townships and school districts. Total debt of states and territories in 1880, $1 056,406,208. The same in 1870, $861,785,058. Difference, $194,621,150, or an increase over the latter debt of near 22 per centum. Total state debt, excluding towns, in 1880, $407,063,102. The same in 1870, $259,163,792. Difference, $134,899,310, or a decrease from the latter debt of near 52 per centum. Total town debt in 1880, $648,863,106. The same in 1870, $325,621,325. Difference, $323,181,780, or an increase over the latter debt of near 100 per centum.

The gain in town population between 1870 and 1880 was near 43 per centum, while in that of the whole country the increase was not to exceed 20 per centum.

The total assessed value of property for taxation in 1880 was $16,002,893,538, four-fifths of which was real property. On this valuation taxes to the amount of $252,200,814 were levied as follows: State, $52,014,555; county, $69,466,571; towns, $130,571,168, the amount of the latter being near 28 per centum over both the others.

From these facts it appears that during the decade immediately preceding the year 1880, the towns increased their population 43 per centum, and their indebtedness 100 per centum—and this while that of the country was decreasing, with a much less increase of population—and that the taxes levied for municipal purposes during this period on town property over and above that levied thereon for state and county purposes was more than one-fourth greater than both of these.

At this rate the people of the towns are consuming their capital or anticipating the future, and must in time become bankrupt. It matters little how well the national and state governments are conducted, if this growing canker continues it will eventually corrode and destroy them both.

Many causes are probably at work to produce this evil result. But the principal, and all sufficient one in my judgment, is the fact that the affairs of the towns are largely managed and controlled by those who have but little, if any, proper comprehension of them and no pecuniary interest therein. A town is a mere corporate convenience for the administration of municipal business, and only those who have a pecuniary interest in the matter ought to exercise any control over it. They who fill the purse should hold the strings. No one is entitled to a voice in the levy or expenditure of taxes by the corporation unless he is substantially a stockholder in the association.

It is true, the national and state governments are practically founded on an unqualified male suffrage. But these are sovereigns, with power over poor and rich, criminal or otherwise, and may define crimes and impose punishment therefor, involving the loss of property, liberty and life. For this reason it is maintained with much plausibility that the poor man, in matters of national and state concern, ought to have the suffrage as well as the rich, and that he needs it more as a protection from partial and unjust legislation. Universal suffrage, with a population of good origin but latterly somewhat alloyed with colored freedmen, and the ignorance, decontent and vice of the old world is now on trial in the United States. Never before in the world's history has the experiment been made on such a grand scale and under such favorable circumstances. What will be the issue of it time alone can tell. Wishing that mankind may attain the highest earthly good of which it is capable, I sincerely hope that it may succeed.

But this feeling does not blind me to the danger attending the experiment, or the wisdom of reducing this danger to the minimum by subjecting the right of suffrage to such guards and restraints as will preserve it from abuse and corruption.

In the past few years many things have occurred in this country which are calculated to give probability to the gloomy predictions which have been made concerning our future. In a letter written by Lord Macauley in 1857 to the biographer of Thomas Jefferson, he asks the question: How will the United States, with its government by majority, pass through a crisis caused by a scarcity of bread and work? And answering it, says: "With you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always in the minority, at its mercy. The day will come when in the state of New York a multitude of people, none of whom pay but more than half a breakfast or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature.

Is it possible to doubt what sort of a legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and talking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and ride in a carriage, while a mechanic and his family are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man, who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will present prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity, devour all seed corn, and thus make it a next year, a year not of scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered upon its downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand; or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman empire was in the fifth—with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged the Roman empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered in your own country by your own institutions."

In fact, that our constitution will prove to have more anchor on board than this brilliant essayist thought, and that when our trouble comes as come it must, if more is needed, there will be found wisdom and courage enough to put it here; and further, to shorten our popular sail, if need be, and throw overboard some of our political fallacies, such as—"America is a refuge for the oppressed of all nations"—including their chronic discontents, criminals, paupers and lunatics.

The public good is the only standard of right in politics; and probably the only logical limit to the exercise of the suffrage in a professedly republican government, is the public welfare and safety. And on this ground, at least, all those whose votes are most likely to be wilfully given or disposed of on other considerations, ought to be excluded from the polls.

In the consideration of this subject more than twenty years ago, I wrote and published the following: "A person has no more natural right to vote at a popular election than he has to a seat in the assembly or to the presidency of the United States. * * * Voting is the exercise of political power, and society through its expressed will, the law, confers or withholds it, as may be thought best for the public good. To whom it shall be given and whom not, will always be a debatable question; but the public good is the only true test for its determination."

As well as said by an eminent English liberal, Mr. Goldwin Smith, in an address to an American audience, "A man has a right to such institutions as will best promote the public good in which his own is included; he has no other right in a civilized state, whatever he might have in the bush. The suffrage, of course, will be a failure, if it is given to those who are manifestly disqualified for political life." (Atlantic Monthly, Jan., 1874.)

An eminent American historian, Francis Parkman, has lately written: "When a man has not sense to comprehend the questions at issue, know a bad candidate from a good one, or see his own true interests—when he cares not a farthing for the general good, and will sell his vote for a dollar—when by a native instinct he throws up his cap at the claptrap declamation of the lying demagogue, and turns with indifference and dislike from the voice of honesty and reason—then his vote becomes a public pest. Somebody uses him and profits by him. Probably it is a demagogue, possibly a priest or possibly both. In any case it is for to call him a free agent. It is intolerable right may perhaps be of value to him for the bribe he gets out of it; but it makes him a nuisance and a danger to the state. It causes pulpit, platform and press, to condone his vices, and debauch the moral sense of the people by discovering objects of sympathy in vagabonds, thieves and ruffians. It gives power to the communistic attack on property, and makes it difficult to deal with outbreaks of brutal violence, against which even humanity demands measures of the most stern and exemplary repression." (N. A. Rev., Aug. 1878.)

But the administration of the affairs of a city is a very different thing from the government of the nation or a state. The corporation itself is a subordinate creature of the law, formed expressly for the transaction of municipal business, and those who exercise its powers and perform its functions, ought to be selected on business principles and by those who have stock in the enterprise.

Who ought to be considered as stockholders in the corporation is a question that does not admit of an absolute answer, and is not always easy of solution. In a general sense, every inhabitant of a town has or ought to have an interest in the correct administration of its affairs, but experience has shown, that in the great majority of cases, such an interest is not sufficient to control the action of the voter for the public good, when brought in conflict with some individual gain or gratification. So every inhabitant of a town has an interest in the solvency of its reservoirs of wealth and credit—the banks—and also the lines of transportation on which depend its trade and business with the world. But such a remote, sentimental interest in the subject has never been thought sufficient to justify the direct participation of the inhabitants in the affairs of these corporations; and if the experiment is ever tried it is safe to predict that dividends will soon cease.

Upon the occasion already referred to, Mr. Goldwin Smith, said: "A municipal government is mainly concerned with the collection and distribution of local taxes, and as these are proportioned to property, so in some measure ought the power to be. The principle of the joint stock company is more applicable to municipalities than that of the nation. While the wealthier class have lost, the poor have in no way gained by municipal pillage, which has enriched the demagogues alone."

And Mr. Madison, who has been called "the sagest of the Virginia sages," in considering the utility of a property qualification for voters, wrote: "If all power be suffered to glide into hands not interested in the rights of property, which must be the case whenever a majority fall under that description, one of two things cannot fail to happen: either they will unite against the other description and become the dupes and instruments of ambition; or their poverty and dependence will render them the mercenary instruments of wealth. In either case liberty will be subverted, in the first by a despotism growing out of anarchy; in the second, by an oligarchy founded on corruption." (N. A. Rev., September, 1883.)

But after all, experience is the best teacher in human affairs.

moment that these votes are ever purposely given for the public good, or that they are not usually sold or disposed of for some petty personal gain or gratification. Generally they are obtained by those who make it their business to control them, for the purpose of living at the public crib. A few years ago, the world was startled at the exposure of the Tweed ring—a monument of municipal peculation and corruption, every stone of which was cut and put in place by the hands of ignorant, careless and crim inal voters, under the immediate direction of the ring chiefs. The public rose in their might and for a time the principal actors in the transaction were in prison or hiding in foreign lands.

But the root of the evil was never touched, and unqualified vote was left undisturbed to feed the cupidity and ambition of other Tweeds and Shaker Hills.

And now the wires are laden with the news that for the wholesale bribery of aldermen who for a half a million of dollars divided among some 22 of them, gratuitously gave one Jay Broadway, for which the city had been offered $1,000,000 by other parties and out of which Jay and his associates probably cleared more than that sum.

The transaction took place in 1884, but was not discovered until lately. And now the legislature and the courts are on the track of the aldermen, who are either in prison or Canada. The people are aroused and some one may be hurt. But in a year or two the matter will be forgotten and the aldermen of the near future will again crawl into place on the backs and under the fostering wings of the "boodle" there is in it. Such is the history of municipal corruption, as it has been and will be. I quote the following trenchant remarks from Joe Terape, one of the city journalists of Paris:

Several years have elapsed since a great popular movement entswept out the Augean stable and transferred Tweed and his band from the Hotel de Ville to the penitentiary. The meeting of the empire state has never ceased to grow bigger and prettier. The political machine has also become bigger and richer until now it has obtained such perfection that it crushes all competition. The independent citizens acting upon their own initiative. Personal and selfish factions spring up, and the supreme

THE CITY COUNCIL.

An Unusually Dull Session of this Body Last Night.

An Opinion from the Judiciary Committee on the Election of Police Commissioners—Bathing Ordinance Amended and Passed

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates in the chair and all the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC

From M F Mulkey and others, asking that Morrison street, from Front to Ninth, be improved by grading to the established grade, laying and relaying sidewalks, crosswalks, and by macadamizing the roadway full width with stone gutters at the intersections between Fifth and East Park streets, by dressing up the macadam where now laid on the proper grade, and by straightening up the stone block pavement, referred to committee on streets

From Miss E J Thompson protesting against the improvement of Morrison street, stating that her property at the southwest corner of Ninth and Morrison is in good order and needs not change of grade or crosswalks same reference.

From Mary Zigler asking permission to erect a small fruit and refreshment stand at the corner of Fourth and Salmon streets, same reference

From J. C. Carson and others asking that a cistern be constructed at the intersection of Nineteenth and F streets referred to committee on Fire and Water

From William Masters, stating that he signed the petition for the improvement of Jackson street between Sixth and Eighth, on representations made by a party representing the Portland Paving company. He now finds that the representations were false, and asks that his name be stricken from said petition. Referred to committee on streets and city attorney

From Wm Wascher and others, asking that a lamp be erected at the southwest corner of Third and Eleventh streets granted

From Henry Davenport, asking that an assessment improperly made against him be cancelled, referred to committee on ways and means.

From the board of fire commissioners, returning an ordinance as a substitute for one submitted in regard to fire limits filed

REPORTS

From the committee on streets adverse to the protest against laying the grade of a street on account of the petition not being signed by half of the property owners adopted

From the judiciary committee, recommending that Police Officers Bruce, whose house was injured at the Corbett street bridge After considerable argument, by which it was clearly demonstrated that the city was not liable for the damage, the report was adopted

From the judiciary committee and the city attorney, expressing the opinion that under the provision of Sec. 72 of the city charter, as amended at the special session of the legislature of 1885, no election of police commissioner is provided for until the third Monday of June, 1887 The present board of police commissioners are entitled, under said act, to hold their offices for one, two and three years respectively from the first Monday in June, 1886, adopted.

From the same committee, recommending that the bathing ordinance, as amended, do pass, adopted.

The report of the viewers in the matter of the Tanner creek sewer, published in these columns several days since, was read and referred to the committee on streets and the city attorney.

From the city surveyor, in regard to the proposed extension of Kelly street adopted.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID

R G Heustis	8	1 50 Gilbert $88 00
Acme		1 00 Pac Co 75
R H Schwab		4 25 Bennett & Harvey 1 00
Frese Bros		4 00 William McClaine 2 50
Electric Lighting Co		19 Smith 90
Evening Herald		25 Whitcomber 1 00
Hyde Pacific Hdw Co		10 P Lumber Co 8 70
William Irvine		8 00 Walker & Thayer 2 75
A J Spiker		16 Willamette Mills 2 75
Water Co		225 65

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES

Providing for the time and manner of improving S street from North Nineteenth to North Twenty-first streets passed

To license places where liquors are sold not to be drunk upon the premises passed This reduces the license of grocery stores from $25 to $12 50 per quarter

Making an appropriation out of the general fund for removing the bodies from the old Jewish cemetery passed.

Authorizing the Transcontinental Street railway company to lay down and operate roads on certain streets read twice and referred to committee on streets and city attorney

To amend the ordinance defining the fire limits read twice and referred to committee on fire and water

Ratifying the contract made with Ofeldt Bros by the street committee for erecting and keeping in repair the street lamps passed

For the time and manner of improving Stewart street from Fifth to a point 250 feet west of South Sixth street, read twice.

Amending the license ordinance so that junk stores shall pay $5 50 per quarter Passed

Amending the ordinance regulating bathing in fire limits Passed.

[There was considerable argument over the bathing suit question It was at last settled that bathers must be covered from the neck to the knees, excepting boys under 12 years of age for whom a common bathing trunk would do]

Directing the drawing of a warrant to pay cement for improvement of streets in front of public property Passed

RESOLUTIONS

Authorizing the expenditure for a street lamp at Fourth and Hooker streets.

LEBANON NOTES.

LEBANON, June 16

Lebanon Engine Co, No 1, has joined the State Firemen's association

Prof J Lees, formerly principal of the public school, is here on a visit.

Children's day was duly observed last Sunday by a union Sunday school service.

The Lebanon base team is preparing to capture the prize of $60 on Celebration day

C H Harman and family have gone to Roseburg to visit friends, and will remain a month or so.

J C Gordon and J Wassam are the delegates to the grand lodge from Lebanon Masonic lodge.

A great many old soldiers and friends are making arrangements to attend the encampment at San Francisco in August.

George Thurston, inspecting agent for the Mountain road company's land, is on his way over the road looking after the land.

A brickyard has been opened near town for furnishing brick for the Masonic hall. The party in charge will burn near 300,000

A rather singular burglary took place at the Exchange hotel last Sunday night. It seems one of the guests, on retiring, placed his purse containing $400 in his boot for safety During the night he had occasion to leave the room also or twice In the morning on examining his purse he found that it was short $100 He thinks while he was out the thief entered the room and for fear of trouble and to ward off suspicion thought best to make a liberal division

SALEM NOTES

SALEM June 16

Hon C W Shackleford returned home yesterday from an extended trip through southern Oregon.

The common council will meet this evening when the matter of a bridge across the Willamette river at this point will come up for consideration

The alumni of the Academy of the Sacred Heart will meet for organization on Wednesday evening, June 16, instead of Friday evening as heretofore announced

J T Whitley, who recently committed suicide in Wasco county, was for many years a resident of Salem, where he was employed in the Willamette woolen mills

Circuit court convened here yesterday, Judge Boise presiding Bushnell & Barker, Dolph Coffey and Scott Taylor Grand Jurors, T B Watson, foreman, F A Bingham, Wm Shepherd, J B White, H Gerth, R W Sayles David Barnes

Valley lodge No 18, A O U W, of this city has elected the following officers for the ensuing year P J Lonsdale P M W D Ellis M. W., H. Diamond G F Wm Hoblitzell overseer, Geo P Litchfield, Recorder W H Waters, Financier John G Wright, Receiver, William Armstrong Guide W W Skinner, J W., W. T. Belt, O W D John Reynolds Medical Examiner.

The Indian War veterans met at the court house in this city yesterday and organized "Burnett Camp No, 8, I. W. V." with seventeen charter members, and the following officers Thos. C. Shaw, captain commanding, E. C Bambers, first, and William Waldo, second lieutenant, E. L. Bristow, orderly sergeant and secretary; John G. Wright, commissary sergeant and treasurer, D. C. Thomas, color sergeant; John Savage, musician, and John Downing, corporal of the guard Hon. T. C. Shaw and T. B. Wait were elected delegates to the grand encampment which meets at Oregon City to-day.

The citizens of Gervais will celebrate the coming Fourth of July in a becoming and appropriate manner Among the attractions will be the oration by Hon C W Fulton, of Astoria, and a match game of baseball between the Owls of this city and the St. Paul club of St. Paul

The remains of James White, the purser of the steamer Isabel, who was drowned on Saturday evening last, were recovered yesterday about one-fourth of a mile below where the accident occurred. They were found by Frank Snyder and John Nash, who will receive the $100 reward offered for their recovery. The body of Sherman McClung has not yet been recovered.

Gov Moody has recently made the following executive appointments W. B. Benson, of Grant county, Edwin Howard, of Union, R. H Smith, of Benton, R. T Lawton, of Jackson, notaries public for Oregon Hiram Smith, second lieutenant company F, First infantry, Second brigade, O S M. Bernard J Kelly, Union Square, New York city, commissioner for Oregon

THE I O G T GRAND LODGE

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—Appointments—Resolutions

Yesterday morning the grand lodge of Good Templars reconvened in G. A. R hall, Z T Wright, grand chief templar, in the chair

The committee on state of the order reported an encouraging advance, due largely to the efficient work done in the lecture field during the past year They recommended that each locality, if possible, have at least four lectures per year. Warm recognition of the noble work of the W C T U was made

A letter was received from George W Matzen, H W G T, regretting his inability to attend, was read and ordered spread on the minutes

It was ordered that two auditors be appointed to thoroughly examine the books of the officers of the grand lodge the day prior to their next session and render a report respecting their condition on the first day of such session also that they receive $5 each as compensation for their services.

The salary of the grand secretary was fixed at $500 for the year

As it was deemed exceedingly desirable to do more lecture work, distribution of literature and labor for the passage of the pending amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages, the per capita tax was raised from fifteen to twenty cents per quarter

The committee on political action recommended that

WHEREAS, There is at present only one political party in the state which is positive, emphatic and uncompromising, in its hostility to the saloon and

WHEREAS, That party in all its declarations on this subject has been in thorough accord with the declared sentiment of this grand lodge therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender the prohibition party our hearty sympathy and our best wishes for its early success.

R. B HOOD
SAMUEL HOBSON
C C HOGUE
L. C RAMSBY
C. F. GOZIER

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Z T Wright, the only nominee, was unanimously and enthusiastically re-elected grand chief templar, Samuel Hobson of Newberry grand councilor, Mrs. L. M. Vandervert of Salem, grand vice-templar J E Houston, grand secretary, re-elected, J H. Lambert, treasurer Jane E Weeden, superintendent of juvenile templars, J. W. Webb, W S. James, representatives to right worthy grand lodge to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y J E. Houston and Z T Wright, alternates.

Salem was selected as the place of next grand lodge

R R. Hood, J E Houston and Z T Wright were elected trustees of orphans' home

The following appointed officers were announced Grand chaplain, J W Webb grand marshal, J J Brown grand guard, Ella Fields grand sentinel, Chas. Vandervert, grand messenger, R G. Junkin

Rev J. W Webb offered the following resolution

Resolved That gratefully recognizing the grand philanthropic work being done by the Women's Christian temperance union on behalf of temperance social purity gentle charity the prohibition of the liquor traffic and good in a hundred other ways we appoint sisters Dr Owens-Adair L H Addition and S Brunk to convey our fraternal greetings to the other state convention of the W C T U in Corvallis next September

Carried the name of Emily Webb being added

Complimentary resolutions were passed concerning the labors of Prof W Crowhurst, grand lecturer, and expressing a hope that his services may be retained.

Last night the officers were installed, and a collation followed Adjourned till 9 A. M. today

FROM AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN CHINA

FOREST GROVE, Or, June 16, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The following extract from a letter from a missionary at Foochow, China, may not be without interest to your readers. S E W.

I don't think you need to have much fear about us here in Foochow There are no Chinese grants from Foochow in America. The Chinese people are very clannish The natives of this region regard the Cantonese as little better than foreigners. Such a thing has happened here in Foochow as a Canton man getting a foreigner to buy land for him, because people here would not sell to a Cantonese. If the Chinese now in America were undisturbed and secure in their privileges, and other Chinese from other parts of China were to attempt to come in, like as not they would be treated by those already there just as these are now by other foreign immigrants! They would quarrel among themselves even now were they not bound together by common dangers and trouble A very small proportion of the people here at Foochow know anything about the outrages on the Pacific slope If we were to have a chapel pulled down or a missionary mobbed and and plundered, when we came to demand redress the authorities might say it is a poor rule that don't work both ways. If you will not pay our damages we will not pay yours, and that would be fair.

But Mr Bagger is a different body. His country work lies in the region from which the Chinese emigrants come So does much of the work of the Presbyterian mission located in Canton At the time of the French war they were more seriously threatened with trouble than we were except for a short time after the attack on Foochow The Cantonese seemed to be more belligerent and anti foreign than the Foochow people.

I feel more anxious about the outcome of things on the Pacific slope "Surely the blood of your sons will require, at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man, at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man" (Gen ix.) When a community suffers violence and oppression, and especially murder, to go unpunished it will surely suffer for it. When it suffers murder to go unpunished it becomes partaker of the blood guiltiness and will surely have to atone for it If the murderers of Chinamen are not punished now for justice, by and by they will have to be punished in self defence, and it will require less loss of life now to deal out justice, than it will by and by to maintain safety to our own selves. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," and "He that soweth to the wind shall reap the whirlwind" The quantity reaped is always much greater than the quantity sown, and there is no special dispensation of heaven exempting the Anglo-Saxon from the law

J. E WALKER

To chow Chin May 7, 1886

FOR COUNCILMAN SECOND WARD

PORTLAND June 16 1886

MR C H WODDARD SIR We, the undersigned voters of the Second ward irrespective of party connection respectfully request that you allow your name to be used by us as a candidate for election to the office of city councilman from said ward at the ensuing election we promise you our votes and support

J B Congle	H Bowes	Wm B Watkin
Geo Woodward	J C Brocklebank	C L Withington
J E Clarke	H W Scott	Frank Deknm
R Everts	J A Kenny	Thos N Strong
W H Corbett	J M Baldwin	Chas B Darling
Chas Smith	Jas H Hill	Frank Wiffins
Peter	Chas Hofman	A Wiesenham
W S Thompson	Wm Dunlap	Frank Schuck
W B Ding	F W Modre	J A Gold
J J Keene	A B Stellbach	Fred W Bay
J G Scott	Wm J Fally	A W Borden
J Schreiber Jr	J C Henrichsen	J F Wells
S Dayton	W B Gilbert	I N Jones
W D Upshaw	J Brooke	Leonard Jones
W Kapus	F H Freeman	F G White
W H Adams	Charles Sitton	W Gillette
C H Prath	S J Barber	Ira G Hughes
W A Fenton	Lyon Rhees	Tim White
W Wells	W H Watkins	C M Wells
Frank Shaw	W Brewer	C Nelson
Mel Harvey	John Connor	Frank Platt
C J Goetz	Thos O Connor	Frank Brosk

JOHN B CONGLE and others *Gentlemen* Replying to your request of even date I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of councilman from the Second ward and will if elected serve them faithfully and to the best of my ability

Very respectfully yours C H WODDARD

Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

THE MASONS.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge in this City Yesterday.

Very Large Attendance—Complete List of Delegates Present—Election of Grand Officers—Lodge of Sorrow not Held

Yesterday the grand lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons convened in this city, the grand master, Thomas G Reams, in the chair The following grand officers were in attendance

J C Fullerton Deputy Grand Master
Andrew Nasburg, Grand Senior Warden
Brenham Van Dusen, Grand Junior Warden
D C McKercher Grand Treasurer
F J Babcock Grand Secretary
Rev J E N Bell Grand Chaplain
Rev Robert V Hill, Grand Orator
James F Robinson Grand Senior Deacon
W P Conaway Grand Junior Deacon
J B Gardner, Grand Sword bearer
H C Hill Grand Standard bearer
J C Moreland Grand Marshal
S B McCord and H J Harris Grand Stewards
Gustaf Wilson Grand Tyler

The following past grand officers were present, and sat as honorary delegates

Past Grand Masters S. F. Parker Robert Clow B F Chadwick, W T Wright, James K Bayley D P Thompson, H Hazuzie J B Congle D C Clark and C M Strong

Past Grand Senior Wardens H Abrams and Grandal Wilson

Past Grand Junior Wardens A H Sparr

Past Grand Secretary J W Plath

THE REPRESENTATION.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats

Multnomah No 1 Oregon City—John Myer D Parkenson

Willamette No 2 Portland—Joseph L Tobin, A Lawton Edward Lyman

Lafayette No 3 Lafayette—Christopher Taylor C W Talmage

Salem No 4 Salem William Armstrong, J O Hoyt, W Wiliam Miller

Temple of Astria—William Chadwick

Jacobs No 5 Dallas—W A Bracket, W Kratz

Warren No 10 Jacksonville—David Linn

Eugene City No 11 Eugene City—Samuel Hobson, Jesse Lones

Burnside No 12 Portland—J Mullen, A B Meldrum, W H D Jones

Laurel No 13 Roseburg—N P Bupp H J Hackney, Jr Clerk

Corvallis No 14 Corvallis W G Graves and Wm Noble The Dalles—J A Lighthall

Oakland No 16 Oakland—G L Simpson Lafayette Hutchinson

Corinthian No 17 Albany—G L Simpson Lafayette Thomas

Benton No 18 Corvallis—J Worthington, J R Kuykendall

Ashland No 21 Ashland—H. C. Hill

Lebanon No 24 Lebanon—F H Eaton

Santiam No 25 Stayton—W H Hobson, S A Jones

Champoeg No 26 Butteville—Alfred Ives, J B Leasher

Thurston No 28 Harrisburg—Seth Hoult, William McCullough, G R Ward

Lyon No 29 Independence—W P Conaway, R Parrish J S Cooper

Richmond No 30, Forest Grove—Not represented

St Helens No 32 St Helens—G W McBride, F C Watts James Bacon

Jefferson No 33 Jefferson—Charles Miller

Canyon City No 34 Canyon City—A B Maxey

Brownsville No 35 Brownsville—R N Thompson, J B Morelock W B Blanchard

Scio No 36 Scio—W F Price S W Dodd

Umatilla No 40 Umatilla—J H Kunze, W H Babb

La Grande No 41 La Grande—R E Bryson

Columbia No 42 Columbia slough—A. Pullen,

Union No 45, McMinnville—G F Tucker, J F Wisecarver George W Jones

Lebanon No 4, Lebanon—J Wsson J C Gordon

Silverton No 45, Silverton—R C Ramsby R A Ross

Washington No 5 East Portland—S K Barrington H D McGuire

Baker No 47 Baker City—J B Gardner D L Mooman

Blanco No 48, Mansfield—C B Golden

Monroe No 6 Monroe—L Rittrid

Pacific Lodge No 7 Salem—T N McCauley F B McElroy H Schumacher

Cottage Grove, No 51 Cottage Grove—A H Spare

Pendleton No 52 Pendleton—J A. Guyer J M Bentley

Lone Pine, No 53 Scholls—I rank W Foster

Fidelity No 54 Gervais—John Calvert G B Miller, Jacob Voorhees.

Portland No 1, Portland—J P S Pluimer S G Bunting Sr

Grand Ronde Valley No 56 Union—W T Wright A P Mclbattel

Junction City No 57 Junction—M G Wilkins John R Chris

Aurora No 58 Gardiner City—J C Moelner

Prairie City No 59 Prairie City—O C Miller

Halsey No 60, Halsey—Wm P Smith, T J Black, W H Shepherd

St Johns, No 62 Albany—J R Weatherford G Humphrey, No Lenfranch

Hilton No 63 Hilton—J M Stark Levi Kent Sheridan No 14 Sheridan—Wm L. Warren

Weston No 65 Weston—M S Schickel

Pearl No 67 Turner—W H Dunbar

Hiram No 68 Burnsmerville—Chas Holgarth B D Huber

Chadwick No 69 Coquille City—Wm Morass

Heppner No 70 Heppner—W V Kirk

Cold Beach No 70 Ellensburg—Not represented

Lakeview No 71 Lakeview—Not represented

South Umpqua No 72 Canyonville—John I Arrasmith

Pass Creek No 73 Drain—M C Johnson

Yoncalla No 74 Yoncalla—M S Woodcock H I Hurd

Prineville No 75 Prineville—J N Duncan

Klamath No 76 Klamath—Geo F Baldwin

Myrtle Point No 78, Myrtle Point—J A Johnson, J L Lewis

Ashland No 79 Ashland—John R Cornett H B Springer

Dolph No 80, Centerville—J H Irvine

Joseph No 81 Joseph—T J Dean.

Wallowa No 82 Alder—T B Veazey

Juniper No 83 Pendleton—Frank B Chipto Wm Beggle J I Bean

Grants Pass No 84 Grants Pass—John W Howard M Thomason

Newport No 85 Newport—Jas R Bayley Jas D Maggingson

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

In the afternoon election of officers was held, with the following result

Grand Master—J C Fullerton of Roseburg.

Deputy Grand Master—Andrew Nasburg, of Marshfield

Senior Grand Warden—Brenham Van Dusen of Astoria

Junior Grand Warden—James L. Robinson of Eugene

Grand Treasurer—D C McKercher of Portland

Grand Secretary—F J Babcock of Salem.

It was expected to hold a lodge of sorrow last night, but for sufficient reasons it was deferred until next year. A journal till this morning

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

Monday, June 14, at 8 P M, a fine audience assembled in the chapel to listen to the popular concert given by the Philharmonic society, assisted by the conservatory of music.

The following programme was so well rendered that to specify would be out of place

PART I

"Poloneise"	Gobbaerts
Eight hands two pianos Misses Reynolds Moores, Rines and Miss Farmer	
Piano solo The Old Oaken Bucket	J Balfe
Miss Ellie Byars	
Piano duet "Fete Military Marche"	Ressan
Lulu Thompson and Josie Brown	
Piano solo Chasses des Alps"	Bohr
Miss Lulu Thompson	
Recitation "The Rose of the Alps"	Imay
Miss Anna Wadsworth	
Piano solo What are the Wild Waves Saying	
Josie Parrish	Thalberg
Vocal solo "Freaks Vagaries"	
Miss Cora Bingham	Gottschalk
Piano solo "The Dying Poet"	
Miss Woods	
Piano duet Dances in the Meadow" waltz	Faul
Misses Mars and Conover	
Piano Duet Cachucha Caprice	Tait
Grace Parrish	

PART II

Cantata The Transient and Eternal	By Hall
Recitation Lady Violets Misses Lola Rose Hall, Lizzie Irish Carrie Royal Messrs Burke Dewey Goddard and Hallnap	
Chorus The Sands of the Hour Glass	
Duet The Lake Scene in the Mormon	Auber
The Misses Whitney	
Song and Chorus How Paints the Heart of Youth	
The Cedar Brakes the Storm	
Quartette Dust shall be Dust and Spirit that Delights"	
Solo and Chorus A Holy Spirit, Loving Good is so that Doubt does not Die	
Solo and Chorus Its Native Country is on High	
Chorus The Tones of Morning, Fade Not	
Chorus Albert Swells the Drum of Angels Praising God	

At 8 P M a select audience assembled in the chapel and were entertained and profited by listening to a scholarly lecture from Rev A. L Lindsley, D D, of Portland, on the subject of "The Imagination Its Uses and Abuses." Miss Hallie Parrish, Salem's favorite vocalist, delighted the audience with some choice selections The lecture was given under the auspices of the Philodemian and Philodosian societies and was a great credit to them.

From 9 to 12 A M Tuesday was given to private examination, which passed off very satisfactorily to all concerned.

The board of trustees met at the same hour and the reports of the president, the treasurer and other officers showed that this had been the best year the university has experienced for a long series of years At the meeting of the board of trustees, which occupied the day from 9 A M to 6 P M Tuesday, Rev J. L Parrish was elected president, Mr E. Strong, vice-president, and Cass B Moores, Esq., secretary and treasurer L Rawlins, M. D., and Mary E Kinney were re-elected trustees, to fill the places of those whose terms expired this year. R. S. Wallace, Esq., was elected in place of Mr. John Hughes, whose term also expired this year.

The faculty remains essentially the same as it was last year Owing to the successful year just passed and the hopeful outlook for the future, the board increased the salary of the regular professors $200 above the amount paid in former years. This was a move in the right direction, as they have heretofore been overworked and underpaid.

The summing up of the reports of the various officers shows this to have been an unusually successful year for the university

Tuesday at 2.30 the chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity and would not contain all who came to witness the elocutionary prize contest, the programme of which was as follows

Piano duet—Norma	Beyer
Misses Reynolds and Chandler	
Prayer	
Recitation—"Connor"	L F Belknap
Recitation How the Gospel came to Jan Oaks	
Lilly Hebbard	
Recitation One Niche in Highest	
C H Packenham	
Piano Solo—Sonata A flat	Mozart
Recitation Alice Levy	
The Switchman's Story	
Hallie Newton	
Recitation—The Three Parsons"	S W Holmes
Recitation Sir Shon Colon's Daughter	
Lena Erwin	
Vocal Solo—Salva Quando—Dear Shady Woods — Rossini	Hallie Parrish
Recitation Scene from Oliver Twist	
Narcissa Cook	
Recitation Mother and Poet Abbie Wadsworth	
Recitation—Tommy's Prize Mary Jory	
Piano duet—Il Trovatore Paul	
Misses Overhulse and McLehan.	

Recitation

The entire programme was rendered in excellent style, and the reciter, Miss Bunnie De Lurey, and her pupils much credit.

At 8 o'm the evening the chapel was again crowded to overflowing to witness the graduating exercises of the academy class The following programme was rendered

Chorus Annie Parrish Stronach	
Philharmonic society Soft Music Royal	
Piano duet Pilgrim Chorus Mozart	
Miss Scribner and Mrs Baughman	
The Growth of Plant	
Nellie Nelson Salem	
Essay Flag Goes the Time Ark	
Piano solo—Le Reine des Sorcieres Celes	
Miss Bingham	
Oration The Grand Conflict	
W H Hodson Salem	
Essay Full Success	
Lottie Alva Hamilton	
Wm Curtis—Tom Barker and Bob Acres—Whit Sheridan's Rivals	
Miss Ida Dickerson and Hattie Gratiot—Address on Washington	
Essay Women	
Sadie Harrington Salem	
Valedictory—The Unknown George	
Miss Ida Lee Hall and Gentlemen	
Essay Music Lida Sanders Mt Hood	
Piano—Duo Concert Prof Landsberg Ashland	
Presenting the class with diplomas	
Class Song Prof Edward	
Solo Miss Lewis and Ladies and Gentlemen of Class	
Benediction	

The name of the graduates are

Classical course—Frank M. Anderson Ethel Irwin Susie Harrington D F Iddi

Scientific course—Lotta Allen, Salem Nowlin W J Kinney

M L A course—Mamie O Irwin

Teacher's course—Albert W Dimmick Ida Manners Ida Saunders

Business course—Clara A Gale C Hall Nutting H J Singleton W H Hodson Minnie Nuckles Byers Steel

State Superintendent Hon H B M Elroy presented the class of Preston Vance, and gave them some sound advice as to their future course in life

At the close of the exercises Prof de Lura Scoy invited all the graduates from the academy and the college to partake of refreshments, which invitation was heartily accepted.

ST MARY'S COMMENCEMENT.

Programme for the Exercises to be Held next Tuesday Afternoon.

The commencement exercises of St Mary's academy, in this city, will be held at the Sisters hall on Fifth street, on Tuesday, June 22 beginning at half past 1 P M Admission tickets are required Young children will not be admitted

Parents, friends and others wishing to examine at their leisure specimens of the skill and industry of the pupils in the art and needle work department will be welcome to call at the academy on Fourth street at any time from 8 A. M. until noon and after the exercises on Tuesday Following is the commencement

PROGRAMME:

Overture—Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu
Address—Miss L Mesick Ashley	
Instrumental Duet Misses Sunderland & Johnson	Clarke
Address to Most Rev Archbishop Gross	
M Blanchard and A Manion	
Welcome Song Delivered by Miss B. Mc Gunn	
Salutatory Delivered by Miss E. M. Brown	
Waves of the Ocean Instrumental Duet	
Pianists—Misses M Sunderland & Kochler	
Bushey J Koehler Clarke J Shann	
Friedlander M. Keeffe H John on and McGinn	
What the Choir Sang, Song by the Primary Pupils	
Dia Wasse kind	Dialo.
The Singing Lesson or a Call from Santa Claus	
Song, by Misses M Pater and J Donovan	
Behazar	Accident
Living Monuments Essay by Miss M. Powell	
Far Away Where Augels Dwell Sacred Song,	
The Gutters or Science Essay by Miss C P Dillon	
Twin Sisters Instrumental Duet	
Performers—Misses A Manion C Gallois M O Dea M Trimble N Ford C Wiley E Nelson and M Lewis	
The Great West or the Land of the Sunset	
Essay by Miss H S Brown	
Ma Premiere Montre—Chanson nette, Compiegne	
The Rantipole Recitation by the First and Second Classes	
Slowly and Softly Music Should Flow	
Song and Chorus and Guitar Accompaniment	
Religion the Olive Branch Impersonation	
Half Columbia Piano Duet and Organ Solo	
Performers—Misses L Berns V Vickers	
Jackson Pater K O Neil M Kohler	
Collins Nelson C Johnson J Bell	
Ler A Manion M Blanchet	
Brennan B Hodgkins J Calmel and M Keith	
Latin Juvenile Operetta in Three Parts	
La Chasse au Lion Piano Duet and Organ Solo	
Performers—Misses M Bellis E McGinn L Calmels H Johnson C Fowler V Clarke M Sunderland M Johnson Bertha Pater A Manion and M Blanchet	
Carol Latin Play Recitation by the First Education Class	
Last Rose of Summer Harp Organ and Piano Solo	
Performers—Misses M Sunderland A Coste and E McGinn	
Gently Down the Stream of Time Song and Chorus	
Graduating Honors Diplomas and Gold Medals	
Conferred by Miss M Dolan	
Helen Brown and Lottie Powell	
Address to the Graduates by Miss L M Dugdale	
By Miss L. M Dugdale Class of 86	
Responded to by Miss Rose Powell	
Coronation	Operetta
Conferring of Deportment and Class Honors	
Valedictory—Miss Leavell	
Delivered by Miss L Dolan	
Can Alma Mater now Good by Parting Song	
Lines—Martha Brush Cornell	
Piano Quartette and Organ Solo	
Performers—Misses M Johnson M Blanchet N Clarke T McCann M Kelley A Manion	
Towne Brennan M O Brien Hallinber	
A Coste Johnson Ler Johnson	
M Koehler Collins M Johnson	
J Perkins E Koehler M Sunderland B Hodgkins and Johnson	

OREGON CITY.

Graduating Exercises of the Public School A New Building Much Needed

The graduating exercises of the Oregon City public school took place at Pope's hall, in that city, on Monday evening The graduates were six in number four being young ladies All but one were natives of Oregon City and had reached the present stage of their educational journey at the old academy on the hill Their essays possessed the merit of originality and were personally well rendered. That of Hattie Belle Irish, Carrie Royal Messrs Burke Dewey Goddard and Hallnap

The Sands of the Hour Glass

The Last Words of the Martyr

The Cedar Brakes the Storm

Dust shall be Dust and Spirit that Delights"

Holy Spirit, Loving Good is so that Doubt does not Die

Its Native Country is on High

The Tones of Morning, Fade Not

Albert Swells the Drum of Angels Praising God

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C H Packenham	
Piano Solo—Sonata A flat	Mozart
Recitation Alice Levy	
The Switchman's Story	
Hallie Newton	
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Recitation Scene from Oliver Twist	
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Nellie Nelson Salem	
Essay Flag Goes the Time Ark	
Piano solo—Le Reine des Sorcieres Celes	
Miss Bingham	
Oration The Grand Conflict	
W H Hodson Salem	
Essay Full Success	
Lottie Alva Hamilton	
Wm Curtis—Tom Barker and Bob Acres—Whit Sheridan's Rivals	
Miss Ida Dickerson and Hattie Gratiot—Address on Washington	
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Sadie Harrington Salem	
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COL KELSAY'S ADDRESS.

Delivered Before the Pioneer Association on the 15th inst.

The principal orator of the pioneer reunion on Tuesday at Oregon City was Col. John Kelsey, of Corvallis. The first part of his address was devoted to a review of Oregon history from the discovery of the Columbia river to the early immigrations. Continuing he said

In 1842 incited by numerous new paper publications, upwards of a thousand American emigrants came to the country, making their long pilgrimage overland from the frontiers of Missouri with their wives and children, their flocks and herds, their implements of husbandry and weapons of defense Traversing the long monotonous plain to the base of the Rocky mountains, crossing over the summit, and descending the wild slope which declines from the mountains to the Pacific. Six months were consumed in this journey, filled with hardships, and beset by dangers from savage hostility, and only to be prosecuted in consequence of strength and determination to meet the peril

The wave of emigration in 1843 broke across the Rocky mountains and mingled its spray with the Pacific. The Burnetts, Nesmith and the Applegates were among the first leaders and in 1843 some 5000 more joined the first emigration As early as January 8, 1841, Lilan of Missouri introduced in the senate a joint resolution to authorize the addition of measures of the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon and for extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same At the beginning of the second session of the same congress he introduced a bill providing for the occupation and settlement, and again to December he reported a similar bill for the same purpose and made a speech in support of the bill in April 1842. This bill, which provided for a line of stockades of the pioneer class The following programme was rendered

CHORUS Assembly sung by the Students

Philharmonic society Soft Music Miss Royal

Piano duet Pilgrim Chorus Mozart

Miss Scribner and Mrs Baughman

The Growth of Plant

Nellie Nelson Salem

Essay Flag Goes the Time Ark

Piano solo—Le Reine des Sorcieres Celes

Miss Bingham

Oration The Grand Conflict

W H Hodson Salem

Essay Full Success

Lottie Alva